



ickets 39c

Only  
a free ticket Saturday morning  
ing Saturday only, and with a  
chests: Ocean Park, Santa Monica  
will be copiers at Ocean Park  
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outing Hats 95c

a line of the new stylish  
hats, 50c. Some are trimmed  
with bow and buttons  
still others are trimmed with  
of the hat Saturday

Hats for 50c

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# The Los Angeles Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1904.

Amusements and Entertainments.  
GRAND HALL—Today at 3 p.m.—  
Summer Prices—25c All Parts of House

McIvor - Tyndall's  
Psychic Science Lecture on  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

JOHN DR. McIVOR-TYNDALL'S PRIVATE  
CLASSES IN PSYCHIC SCIENCE.....

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO  
Tonight—All Week—Matinee Saturday

THIRD WEEK OF THE  
OLIVER MOROSCO COMPANY..

PRESENTING VICTOR MAPES' POWERFUL PLAY  
CAPTAIN BARRINGTON

THE GREAT THEATRE—SPRING ST. FREDERICK WYATT & MOROSCO  
TENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE

OLYMPIA Comic Opera Company  
TODAY—TONIGHT—EVERY NIGHT

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## BRIEF WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST for Los Angeles and vicinity:

Fair; cloudy in the morning; light south-

west wind.

YESTERDAY. Maximum temperature,

78 deg.; minimum, 59 deg. Wind 5 a.m.,

south, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., south-west,

velocity 10 miles. At midnight the tem-

perature was 63 deg., foggy.

TODAY. At 3 a.m. the temperature was

60 deg., foggy.

SAN FRANCISCO and vicinity. Fair;

light south wind, changing to fresh

westerly.

[The complete Weather Report will be found

on page 2, Part V.]

## POINTS OF THE NEWS IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF The Times

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## THREE ARMIES CLOSE IN ON KOUROPATKIN.

Steady Gains Made by Japanese Along  
the Whole Battle Front.

Russian Commander's Reluctance to Accept General  
Engagement Attributed to His Inability to Cope  
With Line of the Enemy Extending One Hundred  
Miles—Rumors of Russian Squadron Off Kaiping.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

TOKIO, July 16.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The War Office main-

tains its reticence concerning all

Japanese operations in the Liau Tung

Peninsula, and even in regard to the

movement on Gen. Kourapatkin's po-

sition near Ta Tche Kiao it withholds

details. It tacitly admits General

Oku and Nodzu have united their

main armies at Tame Chi for an at-

tack in force on the Russian center,

but whether the battle actually has

been begun or is a question of days

officials decline to disclose.

Unofficial reports of fighting in and

about Ta Tche Kiao continue to pour

into this place tonight and it is added

that Gen. Oku's western columns

have caught the Russian garrison of

Newchwang between two strong de-

tachments at a point between Yinkow

and Hailung.

No importance is attached by the

War Office to stories of naval fight-

ing off Kaiping, Pei, in the Liau

Tung Gulf. Rumors that Russian

vessels escaped from Port Arthur and

attacked the Japanese line of march

from Kaiping northwest toward Yin-

kow and Newchwang are ridiculed

even by the least intelligent classes.

It is fully believed that Vice-Admiral

Togo has the Port Arthur fleet bot-

tled up as securely as it was many

weeks ago, and that if the Russian

ships venture out of the mouth of the

harbor it will be to go to the bottom

under the guns of his battleships and

cruisers.

JAPS CLOSING IN.

That the advance of Gen. Oku's

forces and the Takushan Army and a

general closing-in by Gen. Kuroki's

troops on the east and the northeast

of Gen. Kourapatkin's position, com-

manding the Liau Tung Peninsula, is

being steadily maintained, is a fact

which is being steadily maintained.

Along the whole front, by which extends

over 100 miles.

The Russian commander's reluctance

to accept a general engagement at

this time is attributed to his re-

cognition of the impossibility of cop-

ing successfully with an extensive

front as that offered by the three

main Japanese armies in the north

of Manchuria. He evidently is hasten-

ing his preparations for concentration

at a point between Ta Tche Kiao and

Yinkow.

The Japanese generals appear to be

concentrating large parts of their

armies on a turning movement intended

to throw Gen. Kourapatkin's left back

to the center. This movement ac-

counts for the fighting east and south-

east of Ta Tche Kiao. Instead of ex-

pected engagements between Ta Tche

Kiao and Yinkow.

SWINGING AROUND RUSSIAN.

TA TCHE KIAO, July 15.—[Delayed

ensuring us possession of Lunan

Pana. Our loss was two officers

killed and one officer wounded and

twenty-one soldiers wounded.

BIG LANDING AT DALNY.

"According to advices received, the

Japanese effected a landing at Port

Dalny July 2, disembarking about 20,

tain, he will begin the rehearsal of a few fancy steps.

NO LET-UP IN FIGHT.

"There will be no let-up in the fight on McCarren. Tammany leaders are asserting that McCarren, as boss of the situation in New York City, cannot bring out a full corps of Democratic voters and Greater New York Tammany, they say, holds the trump card in the game, for without the Democratic votes of Greater New York, and all of them, the chances of any Democratic candidate for carrying this State are jeopardized."

"The up-State fellows may be able to dictate nominations, but they have got to come to us for votes," Tammany leader yesterday.

"Mr. McCarren may be a mighty man in conference with Davis Hill and men of that kindney up at Albany. He is a power in the Legislature, and he do say he holds a strong hand with the corporations. It may be true he and August Belmont are thick by jowl at the race track, and are powers in the sport of kings, but all of that does not make McCarren, with his offensive personality, a vote-getter. We have lost all of the preliminary skirmishes in this fight, but there is only one battle in politics, and that is the battle of the ballot."

Tammany may be beaten in the convention, but Tammany controls voice on election day, and Pat McCarren is not the man to bring out a full vote."

INDEPENDENT MEETING.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

ROPOS (N. Y.) July 16.—There appears to be little foundation for the published announcement that State Senator McCarren is to be in charge of the Democratic campaign in the East. Tammany Hall, it is believed, will take a large part in it, and is to have recognition on the Democratic State ticket.

There is to be an independent Democratic meeting in New York Monday, at which will be present a considerable number of leading Democrats. Judge Parker will not be there. Who the participants will be can only be conjectured, but the list seems likely to be large and to include former Senators Davis and Hill, Sherman, former Senator Murphy, Senator Gorman, State Senator McCarren, August Belmont, and National Committeeman John W. Kern of Indiana. If Tammany is to be represented, it is likely, it is said, that State Senator Victor J. Dowling and Congressman Cockran may be present.

Judge Parker himself disposed of the rumor that his campaign headquarters will be in Kingston. "I shall stay here," he said, tonight, in reply to the definite question.

JUDGE CULLEN'S VISIT.

Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, of the Court of Appeals, spent an hour or more with Judge Parker this afternoon, taking luncheon at Rosemont. Two rumors got abroad about his visit, one that Judge Cullen came to visit Judge Parker not to resign, the other that he came to fix a date for a "farewell dinner" to be given by the Judge by his associates of the Court of Appeals. Judge Parker denies both reports, declaring that Judge Cullen's visit was purely personal.

Judge Cullen will go to New York Monday morning for two days. He said today that he expected to see Senator Gorman in New York and Southern New York. The latter is expected to come to Rosemont about Wednesday. No further steps have been taken toward a joint notification of the two candidates, and there is little reason to suppose that any such thing will take place.

There is no precedent for it, and it is understood here that the West Virginia Democrats are not enthusiastic over the proposition.

KERN ARRIVES.

National Committeeman John W. Kern of Indiana arrived at Rosemont this afternoon and will spend the night at Rosemont. Early in the evening he went for a drive with Mrs. Hall and later had a long conference with Judge Parker. No statement has been made as to the result of the evening conference between Judge Parker and Kern. The latter will remain at Rosemont until Monday morning.

The Parker and Davis Club of Kingston was organized at Kingston tonight. The club will soon open rooms and have a banner raising.

CANDIDATE DAVIS ALSO SPHINKLIKE.

SAYS IT'S IMPROPER TO TALK

Big Wipe of Democracy to Have Series of Pow-wows. With the First One in Washington, After Which Tammany Will be Implored to Bury the Hatchet.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Big Wipe of Democracy are going to devote next week to holding pow-wows. The first one will be held in Washington tomorrow, when Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, will come here from his West Virginia home and meet Senator Gorman and some Maryland leaders. They are going to have a session and see if they can find out how to make West Virginia and Virginia go Democratic.

After they have fixed that all up, all hands will go to New York and have a talk Monday evening with New York leaders, especially with Tammany Hall. The object of this visit will be to get Tammany to bury its hatchet against Parker, and to bury it so deep that it cannot be dug up before next November. If Tammany is not going to deliver a good Democratic majority in New York City on election day it will be a waste of good Belmont Wall-street money to try to carry New York State, and Tammany has the disgusting trick of taking money and then getting cold feet on election day.

Candidate Davis, at his home up in West Virginia, today said that he would not be interviewed about anything, not even about himself personally, but, after protesting, he finally said, still protesting, he would let his name in newspapers.

"Of course, you will not expect me to say anything about politics," his newspaper friends in New York and elsewhere have been so kind as to solicit interviews with him, but I have uniformly declined to say anything for publication until I have conferred with Judge Parker, and our friends in New York and elsewhere.

"The honor conferred upon me came

# THE VERY LATEST. WAR NEWS AFTER MIDNIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16, 3:30 p.m.—Experts who were recently inclined to criticize Gen. Kouroupakin's management of affairs in the Far East declare, as the situation develops, that his strategy has proved so far beyond reproach. He has successfully fended off a pressing danger—pressing only to those in close touch with the Far East reality. His apparent mistake, like the prolonged resistance offered by Lieut.-Gen. Zaslach on the Yalu, turn out to be acts of the highest military judgment. Gen. Kouroupakin tried to do so few and such poor troops at Liao Yang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russian had they been permitted to cross the Yalu without serious punishment, and the thousands lost by Zaslach practically saved Liao Yang. Zaslach's undisciplined troops occupied an important staff position. Gen. Baron Stakelberg's march, which was criticized, is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of war are that the army should be in constant touch with the enemy, and that it should be impossible to know the strength of its opponents or to be informed of their movements. Gen. Stakelberg's march was a reconnaissance of a grand scale, and not only enabled Gen. Kouroupakin to ascertain the enemy's strength, but also enabled him to learn the strength of its opponents or to be informed of their movements. Gen. Stakelberg's march was a reconnaissance of a grand scale, and not only enabled Gen. Kouroupakin to ascertain the enemy's strength, but also enabled him to learn the strength of its opponents or to be informed of their movements.

PAUSE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

NEWCHANG, July 16.—The pause in the campaign continues. No further movements of the Japanese are reported. The Russian gumbat Shouitch has gone up the river to remain until there is another change in the local situation. The Russian gumbat Shouitch has gone up the river to remain until there is another change in the local situation. The Russian gumbat Shouitch has gone up the river to remain until there is another change in the local situation.

NOT SURE OF NOMINATION.

It was suggested to the candidate that his acceptance of the nomination was regarded as a certainty. To this he responded upon this topic, that he should decline to talk until officially informed of the action of the convention. Continuing, Mr. Davis said that he was not sure of his nomination, and that he was not sure of his nomination, and that he was not sure of his nomination.

INSTRUCTED FOR KNIGHT.

ACTIVE IN HUMBLING.

BRUNER, July 16.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) After the most brilliant of the Russian army have been in from the Chinese, the Russian army have been in from the Chinese, the Russian army have been in from the Chinese.

CITY HOTELS.

VARNOU'S BROADWAY HOTEL.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL HOUSE IN THE CITY.

European rates, \$1.00 to \$2.00. American, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Location the best for both the business man and the tourist.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRAT BOLTS.

CAN'T STAND PARKER.

DETROIT (Mich.) July 16.—A special to the Free Press from Jackson, Mich., says:

"Thomas E. Barkworth, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, announced tonight that he has decided to take no further action as State chairman and would not attend the committee meetings preliminary to the State Convention."

NO CHANCE FOR BRYAN.

HE CAN'T REACH THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who was at the Treasury today, again expresses the fear that Bryan by supporting the regular ticket may get himself elected to the Senate from Nebraska as a result of factional troubles among the Republicans there.

THE HINMAN.

SEVENTH AND FIFTH STS. SUNDAY.

Apartment House, 1000 West 7th St. SUNDAY. Appearances, 1000 West 7th St. SUNDAY. Appearances, 1000 West 7th St. SUNDAY.

THE IMPERIAL CAFE.

BRIGHTEST, BUSIEST, BEST.

243 S. SPRING, 242 S. BROADWAY.

MILLING AND NICKEL, Proprietors.

DEL MONTE TAVERN.

242 W. THIRD ST. Three hours, private dining room, and service unexcelled.

Hotel Netherland.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Augusta.

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San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

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San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

THE PLYMOUTH.

Modern family hotel, American plan. Centrally located. Special attention to tourists. Hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

ROYAL HOUSE.

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San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

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City Hotels.

THE Westmoore.

1000 West Seventh Street.

Steam heat, hot and cold water and electric light. Rates the best day in town.

THE ANGELUS.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES.

Located in the heart of the business district. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Leighton.

OPPOSITE WESTLAKE PARK.

Newest and best in the best location of any Los Angeles hotel. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Rosslyn.

410 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Modern family hotel, American plan. Centrally located. Special attention to tourists. Rates the best day in town.

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EDGEMERE HOTEL.

San Francisco's leading family hotel. Centrally located. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

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Summer Resorts.

Idyllwild.

A MILE HIGH.

The glory of the summer is enjoyed in the most beautiful of the mountains. Idyllwild is a beautiful mountain resort, located in the heart of the business district. Rates the best day in town.

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The glory of the summer is enjoyed in the most beautiful of the mountains. Idyllwild is a beautiful mountain resort, located in the heart of the business district. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Netherland.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Augusta.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

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Hotel Bella Vista.

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THE PLYMOUTH.

Modern family hotel, American plan. Centrally located. Special attention to tourists. Rates the best day in town.

ROYAL HOUSE.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

THE BRADBURY.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

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Hotel Cummings.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Langham.

10 TURK ST. NEAR MARKET.

San Francisco's newest and most modern hotel, located in the heart of the business and theater district. European plan, cafe attached; hot and cold water; telephone and steam heat in every room. Rates the best day in town.

City Hotels.

THE Westmoore.

1000 West Seventh Street.

Steam heat, hot and cold water and electric light. Rates the best day in town.

THE ANGELUS.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES.

Located in the heart of the business district. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Leighton.

OPPOSITE WESTLAKE PARK.

Newest and best in the best location of any Los Angeles hotel. Rates the best day in town.

Hotel Rosslyn.

410 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

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Summer Resorts.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
SENATE, FEB. 14, 1894.  
SEN. JOHN T. A. R. LEWIS  
CALIF. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838,

[patch.] Paul Firt and Samuel G  
raig, both 14 years old, while play- D  
ing in a boat yelled for help several  
times, fooling mechanics along the rail-  
road. Their last appeals were real,  
but there was no response and they  
drowned.

The threatened strike of the brewery workers at San Francisco has been deferred by the Brewers' Protection Association, agreeing to meet a committee from the Brewery Workers' Union to discuss the existing differences between the union men and their employers.

litz Pow- ders	for burning purposes only. 1 pint.
15c	20c

<p>A gentle laxative. Full pound pack- age</p> <p><b>25c</b></p>	<p>Brush</p> <p>Decorated</p> <p><b>25c</b></p>
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back	Will rid you of fleas and mosqui- toes	strength	Bay Rum	Builds up the skin tissue
	25c		25c	40c





## OLD WOMAN SOBERLY HIT.

Attacked by Robber Whom  
She Calls a Ghost.

Choked and Bruised by the  
Mysterious Apparition.

Great Excitement Over Case  
in Italian Quarter.

An evil-tempered ghost, stalking abroad in daylight, nearly choked to death an old Italian woman named Carmela Long, who now lies critically ill at her little home on Castelar street near Alpine.

She declares that the ghost choked her almost to death and then flew up the chimney.

Neighbors found her unconscious and frothing at the mouth, choked and battered and sorely hurt. There was no evidence of any mortal wound.

The following day the visit of the ghost, the neighbors claim, that the Italians dug up a metallic cross in their back yard, the location of which was revealed to the old lady in a dream and with which the visit of the ghost had something to do. Our regular ghost editor being on a vacation, the connection between the ghost and the cross cannot be more definitely explained.

As nearly as the story can be had from old Carmela Long, she was at her housework when the ghost appeared to her about 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

One account is that the spook appeared as a woman in black, heavily veiled. Another is that the spook was a man. In any case the ghostly entrance was not according to etiquette.

As Mrs. Long was stooping over, the spook suddenly grabbed her from behind and asked her name in English. She said no. It then, holding her still pinioned, demanded to know if she spoke Spanish.

Thinking the cross examination had proceeded about far enough, and not knowing it was a ghost, the old woman said she spoke only a few words of the language.

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on the war question, and the people are sure of ultimate victory. Each home has a flag of the national colors, and each business house or corporation possesses two, all of a uniform size. These go out upon the messages of victory, and it is not at all unusual for the late sleeper to look out in the morning upon miles of streets whose myriad houses are ornamented with flags of such precise placement that it almost seems as if the whole scheme were arranged by some professional decorator.

Quite a joke the enthusiasts perpetrated on themselves in connection with Port Arthur. When I left the country it was believed that the downfall of the Russian stronghold was merely a matter of a few days, and accordingly banners, ornamental services, transparencies and pyrotechnics were prepared in all the larger cities in anticipation of the event. I believe they are still waiting.

"Japan is a nation of vast military resources. The spirit of arms is born in her children, apparently, and a tiny brown youngster with a soldier's cap and a wooden gun is in the preeminent element of childish bias. The young men of the whole people are compelled to undergo military training, and hold themselves in reserve for war or whatever call may come. Thousands are pouring out in the almost daily purging of the military supply, but this has apparently no effect on the seemingly boundless reserve force."

Bishop Partridge, who is in the Russian church there, says: "As a subject of the Czar the bishop may not pray for the success of the Japanese army; but realizing that the maintenance of the church depends upon the winning appeal it can make to the people, he has ordered all the Japanese bishops to do so, and himself refrains from participating in any public service."

Albert H. Hughes, a Californian turned cotton planter, believes that the South is a unit and that the Democratic ticket this fall, and that many of the old and tried party men will absolutely refrain from voting it.

Mr. Hughes is present in touring through Southern California in his automobile, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was in Los Angeles yesterday he said: "I am not a southerner by nativity, but I have lived in the South long enough to know what many of the representative men expect of the leaders and platform of the Democratic party."

"They expect, in the first place, everything that they are unable to find this year. They expect stability, solid issues and leading men, who are at one with the rank and file of the party and the platform."

"Judge Partridge is not a southerner, and he is no candidate for the majority of these men. The South was at one with the rank and file of the party and the platform."

"The latest dirty trick of the painters union was to give a crippled painter \$100 because he refused to give up a good job at the business agent's dictation and accept the miserable pittance of \$4 a week to support himself and family."

White had always been a good union man, and he kept his job during his illness, but when he tried to get onto union jobs after his accident there seemed to be no place open for him.

One day White met his old friend, D. F. Horrigan, who is one of the prominent painters in the city, and he was doing the work on the new Huntington building. Horrigan at once gave White a chance to go to work in his shop, and told him that he could work as long as he wanted, and he felt that he must stir things up somewhere to show that he was earning his \$4 a week.

White didn't want to accept charity when he had a good job, and manfully refused to do so. He stood suspended until the money was forthcoming. This simply means a permanent, non-union man of White.

A Happy Thought.

"Easterner" cured his wife of kissing her pet bulldog.

"How did he do it?"

"He fed the dog young onions."

(Cleveland Leader.)

The "Second Coming."

POMONA (Cal.) July 15.—(To the Editor of The Times.) How unfortunate it is that men of ability and zeal for their chosen cause, should get mixed up in their own delusions, and themselves and their cause open to the criticism of the skeptic.

In The Times of July 14, Evangelist Simpson is reported as speaking on so important a subject as the second coming of Christ, and using quotations from Matthew xxiv, and its parallel in Mark, in such a way as to give the impression of not knowing his subject. In the first place, the opening of these chapters gives the key to the situation, when we find that the statement of Jesus was brought forth by a question of His disciples when He, looking at the temple, declared that the time would come when there shall not be left here one stone upon another which shall not be thrown down."

Then came the question: "Tell us when shall these things be?"

In his answer, He gives them various signs, one was in Luke xxi, 20: "When ye shall see Jerusalem encompassed by armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh." Also He says in Matthew xxiv, 15: "When ye shall see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel, the prophet, stand in the holy place," "let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains, etc. As to the sun and moon being darkened, and the stars falling from heaven, when we read a few words further we find that "the power of heaven shall be shaken." Can Mr. Simpson think for a moment that this refers to the power of the sun, moon and stars? A clearing of the mystery of the symbol, used here is found in Isaiah lv, 17 and 18, where it is promised that a new heaven and earth, to take the place of the one to be destroyed, as

predicted by the prophets, then by Jesus, and then by His apostles.

Here is the quotation: "For behold, I create new heavens, and a new earth; and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind. But be ye glad, and rejoice in that which I create, for behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy." The sun and moon which were to be darkened were not to return to their luminous state, but were to be replaced by ecclesiastical luminaries, whose total and final eclipse was begun when the veil of the temple was rent at the death of the Christ, and became total at the final capture of Jerusalem by Titus and his Romans. To make it doubly sure that this was to be the meaning of His words, Jesus says: "This generation shall not pass away until all these things be fulfilled."

That the words of the angels, when they said "this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner," etc., will be fulfilled is a matter of which a Bible student can have little doubt, and it is reasonable to suppose that "the time of the Gentiles" is near to its end, but we must look for our signs in the political heavens of our day, one of which is the movement among the national "dry bones" of Israel, as evidenced in the Zionist movement.

This movement is a necessary prelude to the second coming of Christ, because when He next appears to His own nation, He will be as a military savior, bringing defeat to the armies of "Gog, of the land of Ma-Gog," which have invaded the repopulated holy-land. See Zechariah xiv.

It will be then that He will make Jerusalem a "cup of trembling" to all the nations who array themselves against her, and those who have made a point of persecuting the Jew will have to repent then, and make a suppliant interest that after the battle in the valley of Jehoshaphat the nations shall be glad to sue for peace, and turn their implements of war into implements of industry, and men will say: "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

In the presence of such signs as we have for our use in the Bible, and especially in the Revelation, why mix in meteorological displays and other phenomena of nature?

J. E. ADAMSON.

UNION FINES  
POOR CRIPPLE.

WANTED HIM TO QUIT JOB AND  
ACCEPT CHARITY.

Because Charles O. White Worked  
With Non-Union Men Rather than  
Live on a Pittance He is Suspended  
from Painter's Union and Fined  
One Hundred Dollars.

The latest dirty trick of the painters union was to give a crippled painter \$100 because he refused to give up a good job at the business agent's dictation and accept the miserable pittance of \$4 a week to support himself and family.

White had always been a good union man, and he kept his job during his illness, but when he tried to get onto union jobs after his accident there seemed to be no place open for him.

One day White met his old friend, D. F. Horrigan, who is one of the prominent painters in the city, and he was doing the work on the new Huntington building. Horrigan at once gave White a chance to go to work in his shop, and told him that he could work as long as he wanted, and he felt that he must stir things up somewhere to show that he was earning his \$4 a week.

White didn't want to accept charity when he had a good job, and manfully refused to do so. He stood suspended until the money was forthcoming. This simply means a permanent, non-union man of White.

A Happy Thought.

"Easterner" cured his wife of kissing her pet bulldog.

"How did he do it?"

"He fed the dog young onions."

(Cleveland Leader.)

The "Second Coming."

POMONA (Cal.) July 15.—(To the Editor of The Times.) How unfortunate it is that men of ability and zeal for their chosen cause, should get mixed up in their own delusions, and themselves and their cause open to the criticism of the skeptic.

In The Times of July 14, Evangelist Simpson is reported as speaking on so important a subject as the second coming of Christ, and using quotations from Matthew xxiv, and its parallel in Mark, in such a way as to give the impression of not knowing his subject. In the first place, the opening of these chapters gives the key to the situation, when we find that the statement of Jesus was brought forth by a question of His disciples when He, looking at the temple, declared that the time would come when there shall not be left here one stone upon another which shall not be thrown down."

Then came the question: "Tell us when shall these things be?"

In his answer, He gives them various signs, one was in Luke xxi, 20: "When ye shall see Jerusalem encompassed by armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh." Also He says in Matthew xxiv, 15: "When ye shall see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel, the prophet, stand in the holy place," "let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains, etc. As to the sun and moon being darkened, and the stars falling from heaven, when we read a few words further we find that "the power of heaven shall be shaken." Can Mr. Simpson think for a moment that this refers to the power of the sun, moon and stars? A clearing of the mystery of the symbol, used here is found in Isaiah lv, 17 and 18, where it is promised that a new heaven and earth, to take the place of the one to be destroyed, as

predicted by the prophets, then by Jesus, and then by His apostles.

Here is the quotation: "For behold, I create new heavens, and a new earth; and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind. But be ye glad, and rejoice in that which I create, for behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy." The sun and moon which were to be darkened were not to return to their luminous state, but were to be replaced by ecclesiastical luminaries, whose total and final eclipse was begun when the veil of the temple was rent at the death of the Christ, and became total at the final capture of Jerusalem by Titus and his Romans. To make it doubly sure that this was to be the meaning of His words, Jesus says: "This generation shall not pass away until all these things be fulfilled."

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## DINING ROOM PIECES



Are Much Reduced

Four of our buyers are now in the East—Messrs. C. H. Barker, Oscar Berg and Mrs. Bancroft. As soon as they turn others will be sent. It is the policy of this store to keep our buyers to the Eastern markets several times a year to keep our stock thoroughly up-to-date. We might say many goods if we did the same as other furniture houses, send one buyer once a year, but we believe that Los Angeles demands the very best and the very newest in draperies and carpets, hence our policy of keeping in touch with manufacturers and importers.

All Dining Room Furniture Reduced

Every article of furniture for the dining room is reduced in price for this special sale. The reductions are illustrated by the tables which follow. This sale is made for the purpose of clearing stock and stimulating trade during the dull season. One condition of this sale is that no goods purchased at the cut prices be exchanged.

Plate Rack 50c

Good plate racks in either golden or weathered oak. On sale while they last at 50c each.

Solid oak set in Antwerp finish. High class in every respect. China cabinet, sideboard, extension table and 6 box seat leather upholstered chairs. Our regular \$182.00 set, reduced for this sale to \$83.50.

The handsomest mahogany set in the southwest. Correct Flamingo design executed by expert hand; a set that cannot be duplicated at the regular price; sideboard, extension table and 6 chairs. \$200.00 set reduced to \$100.00.

EXTENSION TABLES

\$7.50 Golden Oak Extension Table, cut to \$4.00  
\$12.00 Golden Oak Extension Table, cut to \$6.00  
\$17.50 Weathered Oak Extension Table, cut to \$8.00  
\$22.00 Golden Oak Extension Table, cut to \$10.00  
\$30.00 Weathered Oak Extension Table, cut to \$15.00  
\$50.00 Antwerp Extension Table, cut to \$25.00  
\$85.00 Mahogany Extension Table, cut to \$40.00

SIDEBOARDS

\$25.00 Golden Oak cut to \$12.00  
\$35.00 Golden Oak cut to \$17.00  
\$45.00 Golden Oak cut to \$22.00  
\$55.00 Antwerp cut to \$27.00  
\$65.00 Old English Oak cut to \$32.00  
\$75.00 Mahogany cut to \$37.00

CHINA CABINETS

\$20.00 Weathered Oak cut to \$10.00  
\$30.00 Golden Oak cut to \$15.00  
\$40.00 Golden Oak cut to \$20.00  
\$50.00 Weathered Oak cut to \$25.00  
\$60.00 Old English Oak cut to \$30.00  
\$70.00 Mahogany cut to \$35.00

Buffets and Side Tables

\$10.00 Weathered Oak cut to \$5.00  
\$15.00 Golden Oak cut to \$7.00  
\$20.00 Golden Oak cut to \$10.00  
\$25.00 Mahogany cut to \$12.00  
\$30.00 Golden Oak cut to \$15.00  
\$40.00 Golden Oak cut to \$20.00

## Special Picture Sale

Choice \$1.00 For this week, or as long as they last, we offer the choice of 8 different subjects in dining room pictures. These pictures are known as embossed oleographs. The subjects are of course fish and game. Pictures are 16x30 inches in size, framed in 3-inch Flemish moulding with gilt corners. We have never sold this grade of picture at so low a price. They are remarkable bargains.

The object of this special sale is to draw attention to our stock, which is the largest and finest assortment of framed pictures on the Pacific Coast. Prices range from 35c to \$50.00.

Our framing department affords the very finest quality of correct mouldings and the best workmanship. George Elliott, manager Picture Department.

## DAVID BROTHERS

One-Acre Lots

with water for irrigating

Between Cherry and Walnut Aves.

LONG BEACH

ONLY \$300

Easy terms and payments.

PECK & ANDERSON, Owners

10 Pine Avenue

Long Beach

PHONES—Home 500, Sun: Ma 901

Corner Ocean Avenue

CHAS. LAUREN

Office 1314 W. 1st St.

Telephone 1000

Like or more inter-

## TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

Another visitor just from the seat of war in the Orient is Rev. S. C. Partridge, Episcopal bishop of Central Japan. Bishop Partridge is staying at the home of P. G. Hubert, No. 2721 Portland street, at present, and has been away from Asia six weeks.

Bishop Partridge has spent most of his active missionary life in China, but for some months past has been a resident of Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan. Here he has seen the effects of the war upon the Japanese people and their industries, and has noted the deal with which they seize each patriotic opportunity to do their country service. The clergyman also tells of a very noble incident connected with the missions of the Russian church.

Said he at Mr. Hubert's home last evening: "The arts of peace are still being tried in Japan, and were it not for the war, the various newspapers, and the playing of troop trains between the interior cities and the seacoast, one could not tell that any untoward event was taking place just outside the country."

"The Japanese believe in taking things quietly. They treat war as we treat death, and make its presence known as little as possible in their fatherland. Victories, of course, are celebrated with torch-light processions and laudatory transparencies and the newspapers teem with blaring editorials. Yet, troops are carried to their embarkment stations under the cover of night, and supplies are shipped from little semi-private airports far away from the big harbors. It is seldom that one sees a regular troop train moving through Japan in the daytime. Reaching the seacoast, these trains are taken down to secluded coves on specially-constructed sidetracks, and here the soldiers are embarked for the country across the dividing water."

"It is hard to get good authentic news-news that is really worthy of the name—anywhere in the Japanese empire. The censorship is extremely strict, and an editor who knew was arrested for even mentioning the presence of a Japanese fleet in a strip of neutral sea."

"Such sheets as are printed give accounts in the best fashion they can, and many extras are gotten out. For a sum of money equaling one of our half dollars, regular subscribers to a newspaper can obtain 'runner' service on all the extras for one month. These men, athletic fellows, scantly dressed, wait around the newspaper offices all day long for the big news to come. When it does, little square sheets are struck off rapidly, and the carriers run at full speed with these over their regular routes."

"The newspapers are now printing their bulletins in a sort of double language—in the literary tongue, and in a sort of interlined index of sounds, making it translatable to the common people."

"Japanese sentiment is very cheerful

about the war question, and the people are sure of ultimate victory. Each home has a flag of the national colors, and each business house or corporation possesses two, all of a uniform size. These go out upon the messages of victory, and it is not at all unusual for the late sleeper to look out in the morning upon miles of streets whose myriad houses are ornamented with flags of such precise placement that it almost seems as if the whole scheme were arranged by some professional decorator."

Quite a joke the enthusiasts perpetrated on themselves in connection with Port Arthur. When I left the country it was believed that the downfall of the Russian stronghold was merely a matter of a few days, and accordingly banners, ornamental services, transparencies and pyrotechnics were prepared in all the larger cities in anticipation of the event. I believe they are still waiting."

"Japan is a nation of vast military resources. The spirit of arms is born in her children, apparently, and a tiny brown youngster with a soldier's cap and a wooden gun is in the preeminent element of childish bias. The young men of the whole people are compelled to undergo military training, and hold themselves in reserve for war or whatever call may come. Thousands are pouring out in the almost daily purging of the military supply, but this has apparently no effect on the seemingly boundless reserve force."

Bishop Partridge, who is in the Russian church there, says: "As a subject of the Czar the bishop may not pray for the success of the Japanese army; but realizing that the maintenance of the church depends upon the winning appeal it can make to the people, he has ordered all the Japanese bishops to do so, and himself refrains from participating in any public service."

Albert H. Hughes, a Californian turned cotton planter, believes that the South is a unit and that the Democratic ticket this fall, and that many of the old and tried party men will absolutely refrain from voting it.

Mr. Hughes is present in touring through Southern California in his automobile, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was in Los Angeles yesterday he said: "I am not a southerner by nativity, but I have lived in the South long enough to know what many of the representative men expect of the leaders and platform of the Democratic party."

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding their responsibility for writers' opinions. In brief, replies, state clearly. The space of 20



# WHAT HAS POLITICS TO DO WITH PROSPERITY?

WAS A BARD  
ALL ALONG

George and Kern County  
Declare for the S

Mr. Jonathan P. Dilliver

Emil S. Boas

Henry Claws

Henry Siegel

Wm. Barrett Ripley

Edward Simmons

Lyman J. Gage

Wm. Barrett Ripley

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Edward Simmons

Lyman J. Gage

WHAT has politics to do with prosperity? Why should an election year check the machinery of production, exchange and distribution? The questions here discussed by men of earned eminence in various industrial and financial enterprises are answered in no spirit of partisanship. The purpose of these talks is not political, not to boom this candidate or that, not to forecast an election result; the purpose is entirely one of reassurance to the producing world. The point is industrial, not political.

In election years the sun still shines, the rains fall, the fields flourish, the people are to be fed and clothed. They, then, with the great conservative force of the American people to check excess of any party, should an election check the wheels of industry? The overwhelming trend of the evidence, it will be noticed, is that no good reason arises from election year to cause cessation of industry.

## EXPLAINS IT

**ON PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUNDS.**  
William Barrett Ripley, Controller of the United States Currency: I think the depression in business in Presidential campaigns is to be explained largely on psychological grounds. When the people of the country get an idea into their heads that business is bad or that it is going to be bad that year, the people allow their faith in the future to be shaken. The depression influence is soon felt on the business barometer.

I think the conditions are such this year that there should not be so much of a feeling as in times past, but it is easy to start the ball rolling in the wrong direction. When one interest always investment or the carrying out of any business project, some other interest is affected likewise, and presently the wave of depression is felt all along the line. It seems to me that all that is needed is to keep the cause is sometimes trivial, but the effect is usually serious out of all proportion.

**CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF POLITICS AND BUSINESS.**  
Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury: No doubt there is in this country a rather close relationship or interaction between politics and business. Business—that is to say, trade, manufacture, transportation and that agency called credit—is undoubtedly sensitive to new legislation and to possible changes in governmental administrative policies. Whatever brings into business new elements of uncertainty is depressing in its influence on business affairs.

This has long been recognized as a feature of every Presidential election. It is easy, however, to exaggerate the importance of it, as the faith of our business men in the general good sense and patriotic ardor of the country is, regardless of their party affiliations, save us from a ruinous pessimism. Much, however, depends on the political issues involved in these Presidential periods. If no great questions vital to the business affairs are at stake, then reaction to the election is profound and only temporary. When some vital question is involved, as, for instance, the money standard or radical changes in the tariff or other economic questions, the effect on business affairs may be as we have had illustrated the past—far reaching and disastrous.

## ELECTION-YEAR MENACE.

**IS GREATLY EXAGGERATED.**  
R. C. Ogden, of John Wamsucker's: The menace, so called, of the Presidential election year to business in general, it seems to me, is greatly exaggerated. The condition of the country at the time is sound and our prosperity is not likely to be upset in any way. I speak for the general movement in merchandise, which is, after all, the test of real conditions. In Wall Street, of course, a great many fictitious values are perhaps disturbed; a great many bubbles are pricked, and much seaweed has run out of the dells, but the great common sense of the country is not so easily disturbed.

I can remember a great many Presidential years since I have been actively engaged in business, and my experience tells me that the country at large has little to fear. There are, of course, times of great excitement which we all recall, but even at such times our government is so happily arranged that precipitate action on any one point is impossible. I have such confidence in the power of our country to withstand all such disturbing factors that I greatly question the expediency of lengthening the term of the President.

## BUSINESS DISTURBANCE.

**IS NOT A THEORY.**

Senator Chauncey M. Depew: Unfortunately it is no mere theory that the general business and prosperity of the country are disturbed during Presidential campaigns. The fact has become emphasized to such a degree that there is today a widespread and growing sentiment in favor of extending the term of the Presidency from four to six years and making the President ineligible for re-election. I am in favor of such extension. I believe it would be a good thing for the country in every way. If the term were lengthened there would be fewer chances by half for industrial interference. Moreover, if the President were not to be elected himself, there would not be so much effort expended in obtaining a reelection. That, in turn, would mean a more profitable and less distracting attention to the duties of the office.

## NO ONE KNOWS REASON FOR DISTURBANCE.

Clarence Whitman, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, representing about eight hundred leading merchants: In reply to your ques-

tion, "What has politics to do with business and prosperity, and why should business be slow in a Presidential year?" I can only say that no one knows any good reason for it. It has always been so, and probably always will be to the end of time.

We know that there is a feeling of uncertainty during a Presidential campaign, and last year, when stocks began to shrink in Wall Street, the merchants of the country took the precaution to shorten sail and retrench. Men were suddenly notified to wait, and orders were cancelled. Consequently business fell off all over the country and no one bought more than was absolutely necessary.

Notwithstanding the great shrinkage in values and the losses of hundreds of millions in stocks there were few failures. The reason why there is so little business enthusiasm in a campaign year is that men are not sure who will win, and therefore they are in doubt as to what policy may be adopted as to the tariff and finance. There is but one thing to do when men are in such a mood. They retrench, and buy only what is absolutely required to carry on business. However, the outlook is now good, and there is no reason for expecting anything but a recovery in prosperity. Our mills are running full time and filling large orders.

## PERIOD OF UNCERTAINTY IN PRESIDENTIAL YEARS.

Thomas W. Lawson: Why does business "let up" and flutter in Presidential years, and should it? In the existence of the greatest republic on earth the halting period, the thinking period and the fresh start come once in four years. Our nation is more than anything else a nation of schemers and schemers, and if there is any one thing more than anything else whose welfare is dependent upon selling plans, rests and fresh starts, it is the American business scheme. Presidential year in the United States means, if it means anything, that until November no one can predicate with any certainty what the policy of the government will be. The business man will be for the coming four years.

**PEOPLE LIKE SHEEP FOLLOW THE LEADER.**  
George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad: You ask, "Why should an election year check prosperity?" People have some of the qualities of sheep, and if you have lived for any length of time in the country you have noticed that if the leader of a flock of sheep jumps over a ditch or a low fence, the rest of the flock follow him, when each member of the flock comes to that particular point it will jump at the same place and in the same way. There is a basic feeling in the minds of a good many people that a Presidential election year might mean a change in the policy of the government, a change in the financial and business policy of the government, resulting in a disarrangement of present methods of conducting business, with an unsettled feeling in regard to values; but for some years this has been a feature of our country, and there is less fear of a change in the business policy of the government even though there might be a change in administration from one party to another.

## INFLUENCE OF ELECTION IS ALWAYS NOTICEABLE.

Henry Claws, banker and broker: The Presidential election exerts an unfortunate and quite unnecessary influence upon the business interests of the country at large. In financial matters especially is this influence felt. Any disturbance in the headwaters, so to speak, is sooner or later felt by the poorest workman is affected. The country meanwhile is on a firm working basis. The great depression of the last year has quieted the universal water out of many securities, so that we have no further panic to fear. As to the present election, I think it is exactly what the disturbance of a Presidential election prevents us from being.

## NO DOUBT NOW.

Charles F. Clark, president of Bradstreet Company and one of the original "captains of industry": There is no reason why politics should interfere with the prosperity of the country, particularly at this time. A few years ago, during the inflation fever and attempted debasement of the currency, were in doubt as to the future policy of incoming administrations, but now the question of our financial policy is settled. I don't think it would be possible for any party or combination of circumstances to cause men to place the government and its most important interests upon a sound basis.

## PROSPERITY ASSURED.

John Green, editor of Bradstreet's Journal: For many years, more particularly when questions of tariff have been involved in campaigns, there has been more or less uncertainty as to the possible fiscal policy of the incoming administration. Of late years that particular uncertainty has been pronounced as a survival and partly as a continuing general influence there has been a tendency toward hesitancy in business during political campaigns, which for the time being has affected business prosperity.

## OUTLOOK GOOD.

Daniel Guggenheim, chairman board of directors of the American Smelting

Company: The commercial outlook for the country is good. I see no reason why the present year, a Presidential year, should seriously affect us. No matter what may be the outcome at the polls, it should be remembered that the Senate of the United States cannot be quickly changed. The two years or more which inevitably elapse before such a change can come about is a considerable interval. Even in the event of the election of a President who would seek to change the policy of the country he would be practically powerless to do so for some time.

## WILL NOT CONSENT TO DEPRESSION THEORY.

Senator J. P. Dilliver of Iowa: I do not consent to the statement that there is always business depression during a Presidential campaign, and I do not believe there will be this year.

There was no appreciable diminution in commercial and industrial activities in 1902, when President McKinley was a candidate for reelection against William J. Bryan, and I do not look for any noteworthy interruption of the industrial progress of the country. I see no good reason why this political campaign should halt the campaign of production, exchange and distribution. Competition is so keen and wholesome in these days in this country that it needs constant application of the business man's wits to keep him abreast of his fellows. When he divides this loyalty between politics and business there is a consequent lagging of activity.

Fortunately, the recuperative power of the American people is great, and they are a business people, and they are not well prepared. The outlook is today so certain that there ought to be little lost ground to regain when this election is over. This is not a political talk; it is a sober fact.

## NO REAL CAUSE FOR BUSINESS STAGNATION.

Henry Siegel, head of some of the greatest department stores in New York and Chicago: There is no real cause for business depression during Presidential elections. That is the greatest delusion of the age. There is a constant lagging of activity. Increasing population at home and abroad, the world's consumption is just as great, agricultural products are not retarded because of the political issues pending, and industrial progress is just as irrefragable as if an election contest were not being waged. Besides, the people have a general tendency to create prosperous conditions as to trade and business in the resources and enduring stability of the United States, its government and its people is so sure, and there is no argument for me that anything so ephemeral as an issue between candidates can vitally affect the prosperity of the country.

## OCEAN TRAVEL LIGHTER.

**HARD TO EXPLAIN.**

Emil Boas of the Hamburg-American line: There has been a noticeable slackening of business in the shipping business, and less in the business of crossing the Atlantic. It is difficult to tell just why this should be so. The class who go abroad is not one, speaking generally, to be affected by any sudden depression of business, and they are placed in the most comfortable of the Presidential election is said to exert.

## UNCERTAINTY THE WORD.

**CAUSES SOME HESITANCY.**

John Green, head of the great dry-goods wholesale house, the C. I. Green Company: Uncertainty is the word that expresses the situation in a campaign year. Of course, there may be a slight stagnation of business, but it is not a stagnation. It is a hesitancy. There has been no reason for distrust or alarm in our last Presidential years, yet in the minds of many there is a shadow of uncertainty which makes men cautious and sluggish in business in the result.

## AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE.

John Green, editor of Bradstreet's Journal: For many years, more particularly when questions of tariff have been involved in campaigns, there has been more or less uncertainty as to the possible fiscal policy of the incoming administration. Of late years that particular uncertainty has been pronounced as a survival and partly as a continuing general influence there has been a tendency toward hesitancy in business during political campaigns, which for the time being has affected business prosperity.

## WANTS TO BE "SHOWN."

SAYS IT'S A PUZZLE.

Col. Lewis T. Brown, manager of the Union Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company: Say, tell me. That's what

whichever way the election goes the elements making for the continued prosperity of the country will not be endangered. Still, men want certainty that they may trim their sails accordingly.

## ONLY ONE CHANGE. TO CREATE GENERAL FEAR.

George R. Sheldon, banker and former Republican national committeeman: There is no reason at all why prosperity should be interfered with by politics, why present business conditions should suffer because of the coming national campaign—no reason at all, except in one contingency. If the Democrats to E. J. Loring would win, one of whom every business man will be afraid, then there will be reason enough for a general depression of the business interests of the country, until the uncertainty of the election is over.

## STRAIN OF DISCONTENT. IT'S HUMAN NATURE.

Judge J. O. Humphrey, of the United States Circuit Court, in Illinois: Human nature is so constituted that whatever the degree of prosperity there is always a strain of discontent and a craving for something better. The average man has only a vague idea of how this improvement may be brought about, but he usually conceives that a change of administration will start him on the way to financial and social betterment.

Learn hard work makes fourteen hours a day has a larger measure of contentment and finds it easier to pay his bills than he does when his earnings are low. The man who is still here, who reaches \$10 a day he finds it still harder to live as he would like to live. There is no good or sufficient reason for the halting of enterprise by business men during Presidential campaign years, but it seems to have become a habit that I fear, is irremediable. The country is still here, the population is larger, and, therefore, the needs of the people are unmet. There is no good or sufficient reason for the halting of enterprise by business men during Presidential campaign years, but it seems to have become a habit that I fear, is irremediable. The country is still here, the population is larger, and, therefore, the needs of the people are unmet.

## BOUND TO COME. BUSINESS CURTAILED.

Charles M. Bryant, treasurer of the A. Stone & Bennett Company, one of the largest paper concerns in New York: The Presidential election is bound to come. The paper trade, for instance, it is booming just now. Why? Because everybody else is prosperous. But the minute the large business men begin to feel that the election is a serious matter, the paper trade begins to cut down. It does not use as much paper, and that means naturally that the paper trade is in a slump. In every line of business—a case to follow the leader.

## A REACTION.

**CAUSED BY STRIKES.**

George W. Miller, of the great contracting building firm of William Miller & Sons, Pittsburgh: In the construction industry the main reason for the present depression of activity is the reaction caused by the numerous and unreasonable strikes that occurred last year in every important center. These strikes, however, were not the cause of the completion of structures last year that this year capitalists have refused to go forward with contemplated operations because they were scared last year by experience and by the experience of others.

## AMERICAN HISTORY.

**NOT MADE BY SPASMS.**

L. W. Rudolph, president of the Consolidated Rock and Petroleum Company: America has not made history in spasms. The resources of the United States are so broad and its activities are so continuous that it is not affected by any event except one of towering importance, such, for example, as was the Civil War of 1861-1865. In the main political agitations have had but a limited influence on American prosperity. It is true that when the tariff was seriously in danger of being permanently reduced industry was affected. All these minor fluctuations are not to be serious. The important thing with us now lies not with politics, but with crops. Winter wheat is turning out better than was expected. If the promise of spring wheat and corn and cotton holds good we shall be a happy people. Our prosperity will in that case go on for this year and next at least. We are a country at peace. We have no foreign complications or dangers. We are not supporting an extravagant military establishment. Our people are intelligent, capable, purposeful and industrious. They are in fact in a position to prosper if Providence blesses us with good crops. Other industries wait only on good crops.

## POLITICAL UNREST.

**BUSINESS REFLECTS IT.**

J. Edward Simmons, president Fourth National Bank: In a Presidential year business naturally reflects the unrest of the political atmosphere. There is a chance of great changes being made in our government, and the minds of investors, who in boom times buy as the saying is, with their eyes shut, become cautious. The value of securities is more closely examined and much money is withheld. Should the issue before the people be of a radical nature the influence of the election year is proportionately greater. Such conditions, of course, are not to be serious. The important thing with us now lies not with politics, but with crops. Winter wheat is turning out better than was expected. If the promise of spring wheat and corn and cotton holds good we shall be a happy people. Our prosperity will in that case go on for this year and next at least. We are a country at peace. We have no foreign complications or dangers. We are not supporting an extravagant military establishment. Our people are intelligent, capable, purposeful and industrious. They are in fact in a position to prosper if Providence blesses us with good crops. Other industries wait only on good crops.

## HARDENING PROCESS.

**ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.**

A. H. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank: The country at large is undergoing a hardening process as regards financial affairs which is of great importance. Two years ago we may be said to have suffered from

I have been trying to discover for a number of years. It's a puzzle that puts to shame the boasted sense and patriotism of "the people of the earth." And we are, but why we should we so mistrust our own capacity to select a judicious President and Vice-President, as we seem to do is one of the unaccountable things. There is no reason for it this year, for there are evidences that there is a great need for all the products of industry, and that there will be for all our agricultural, dairy and mineral and miscellaneous products abroad as well as at home.

Our exports show unprecedented volume for the year just ended, indicating that we are selling more than we are buying by nearly \$500,000,000. During the last four years we have paid out much of our foreign indebtedness, so that the excess of export values above those of our imports should be substantial. The sum of our profits on our overseas trade.

Our mines and factories, our fields and gardens, have been turning out wealth in response to our enterprise and industry, and for the life of me I cannot see why we should witness a halting this year. There was some reason for such halting in 1902 and 1903, but I cannot find any reason in reason in a summary of the factors that so to make up our national situation and a reasonable forecast of our prospects.

## IS A HABIT.

**AND IRREDUCIBLE.**

Francis L. Hopkins, president of the Pittsburgh and Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke companies, which employs \$100,000,000 of capital and more than 50,000 men and boys: There is no good or sufficient reason for the halting of enterprise by business men during Presidential campaign years, but it seems to have become a habit that I fear, is irremediable. The country is still here, the population is larger, and, therefore, the needs of the people are unmet. There is no good or sufficient reason for the halting of enterprise by business men during Presidential campaign years, but it seems to have become a habit that I fear, is irremediable. The country is still here, the population is larger, and, therefore, the needs of the people are unmet.

## NERVE CENTERS HEALTHY.

**PROSPERITY ESTABLISHED.**

Henry Schaefer, president of the New York Cotton Exchange: There does not seem to me to be any reason why a general trade depression should mark the advent of a political campaign. The nerve centers of trade today are in a healthy condition, full of life and vigor, and I doubt that any political question being the subject of the present continuing so.

## YEAR SOMEWHAT DULL.

**FROM OVERPRODUCTION.**

Col. William L. King, of Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburgh, iron and steel manufacturers: This year has, of course, been somewhat dull, but the past continued production resulted in an overproduction which has been responsible more than anything else for the curtailment of activity in steel. National campaigns are all appreciated to some extent, however, in unsettling general conditions.

## FOUR YEARS AGO.

**CAMPAIGN NO INFLUENCE.**

Maurice Bros., general manager of Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh: Four years ago, so far as business was concerned, we knew nothing of a campaign.

## BUSINESS NECESSARILY RAD.

**DOUBT OF MANHATTAN.**

Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Borough of Manhattan: It seems to be a settled conviction in the country that whenever a Presidential election is on business is necessarily bad and the general prosperity checked. Under ordinary conditions and without fundamental policies being involved it seems to me that normal conditions should prevail and business go on the same as in off years. The political campaign does not interfere with the growth of crops nor the use of necessities nor payment of expenses. All these matters continue just the same, and neither the result of an election nor the activities of a political campaign can be of any material effect.

## HARDENING PROCESS.

**ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.**

A. H. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank: The country at large is undergoing a hardening process as regards financial affairs which is of great importance. Two years ago we may be said to have suffered from

boom times. We were making a great deal of money, on paper at least, but we were as a nation spending a great deal, both at home and abroad. The conditions were abnormal and not conducive to real growth. Today we are in a more normal state. The Presidential election this year is exerting an influence upon business conditions, but in our present state it is not especially to be feared.

As usual in such years, the depression became noticeable last winter. People buy less stock; less money is invested in enterprises of all kinds. There is less travel and movement of freight, consequently a falling off of railroads. The depression is felt all along the line. This is felt up to the time of election, and in the case of a change of administration it is likely to continue until the following spring. The uncertainty may even last throughout the following year. The merely paper profits are, of course, materially cut down. Unless the issues or the candidates before the country be particularly radical the influence of the Presidential year is not likely to be a dangerous one.

## "GOOD POLITICS."

**MUST CREATE FEAR.**

1





## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## BREVITIES.

There was a time when people grew sentimental over the house fly. "It has as much right to live as you have," was the refrain not infrequently given to the schoolboy, who, with the savage instincts of his class, was engaged in capturing and killing the denizens of the window panes. The boy, doubtless, acted as he did from sheer pleasure in taking away life; but, unconsciously, he was a much better sanitarian than the foolish poet who invited the Christy fly to drink from his glass. Like the mosquito and the house fly, it is a carrier of disease. It travels over all kinds of dirty places, and revels in all manner of filth, and then hastens to dance upon the food in the larder or the dinner room. You can get rid of these disgusting pests by using Brown's patent Fly Collar, they are clean, effective, compact, and not unsightly like the old style fly-paper. Ask your store for them, sample sent post free 5 cents from wholesale agent, U. Loly, 353 S. Los Angeles st., Los Angeles, Cal.

The law of supply and demand is noted as a very potent factor in determining the value of anything. It is now only a question of a short time when every desirable lot between Avenues 10 and 17 from the back of the college to the beautiful banks of the arroyo, overlooking groves of magnificent eucalyptus, will have been engaged by some builder. If you desire a home with such beautiful surroundings as encircle Highland Park, it is high time to be looking up your lot; or if you prefer to rent a home in this section, where the sick go to get well and the well to keep well, let us show you over new and convenient six, seven and eight-room houses; they are modern and reasonable. You can lease with an option to buy on the monthly plan to pay but a trifle more than rent. Look us up for full information, Prudential Improvement Company, 101 North Broadway.

Louis Brand, the Parisian Ladies Tailor, No. 523 South Broadway, wishes to announce to the public and to his many patrons that preparatory to his removal to his new store on Pico street he is now offering his fine stock of choice imported suitings at prices below cost. Now is the golden opportunity for the ladies of Los Angeles to have a perfect-fitting, tailor-made suit at an exceptionally low price. Goods furnished and skirts beautifully made for \$5 and up. All goods marked down for the last time. You must really see to be able to appreciate the reduction he is making. Home phone 2262.

The Schmitt's Villa, 513-521 1/2 South Olive. The well known Mrs. K. Schmitt of the Schmitt's Villa of San Francisco has reopened this modern and up-to-date apartment house with new furniture, and carpets throughout the entire, twenty-four rooms, also electric lights, gas, instantaneous heaters, private baths, phone, etc. The house is colonial in style and no pains have been spared in making everything new, clean and homelike, walking distance from the business center, and within easy reach of the beach. Furnished rooms, single or en suite. Mrs. K. Schmitt, prop.

Subscribers to The Times are offered a 10-cent Columbia graphophone at cost of freight, handling, etc., to wit: \$1.25, which includes a single record of your own selection. The gold-colored record is 25 cents each (former charge 50 cents each). The machine can be heard to play at The Times office, where it is on exhibition daily. The plan will be explained fully to anyone calling at The Times Graphophone Department.

Real estate operators: The Times Real Estate Number to be issued every 10 days will be designed for distribution among home seekers, settlers and tourists. Those desiring advertising space in it should consult the business office early, as only a limited amount of advertising will be received for it. The "Loser" rate will be 3 cents per word.

Best all crystal reading lenses in 10-year gold filled frames fitted to your eyes for \$1.50. Other dealers \$2 to \$3. We have special facilities for fitting glasses to the most defective eyes. Our optical department is in charge of two scientific graduate opticians. Eye tested free this week. Clark's Jewelry and Optical Store, 211 S. Spring street, St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, 522 South Olive street. Dr. Wilkins will examine in the morning; subject: "The Foolishness of Prescribing." The Rt. Rev. Sidney C. Partridge, D.D., Bishop of Tokio, Japan, will preach in the evening.

Ladies should take advantage of the summer rates for the care of the hair and face, including vibratory massage. Mrs. Georgia Merrill-Murray, 124 S. Broadway, ladies' bath and toilet parlors. Telephone Main 2298. Home 1874.

The Boston Shoe Millinery Department finished taking inventory last week. They have a line of hats that they will place on sale Monday morning at 50 cents. They will reduce them at a mere fraction of their former price.

If you want the best, and bargain in homes, either northwest or in the Highlands, to rent or to buy on the most reasonable terms, inquire of the Prudential Improvement Company, 101 North Broadway.

Monday and Tuesday at Matheson & Berner's, 303 South Broadway, next to corner, all 50c lines hand-drawn turnovers, selling 50c each, 3 for \$1. Among them are some new things not before shown.

"The Times" Home phone number 2 to be changed from Exchange 2 to 10. "The Times" simply ask the operator for "The Times," no prefix or number being necessary.

Get your scratches and Jones at the Jefferson & Tees Toilet Parlor, rooms 36-37, Hotel Savoy, over Broadway Department Store. Best shampoo and manicure in the city.

The latest design in accordion side and box plating, sun-plate skirts, cut and seamed free; all orders called for and delivered. 215 1/2 South Spring St. West 579, Home 207.

Turkey dinner today at Hotel Rosslyn Café, 423 South Main, 6 to 10 for 50 cents—meals a la carte. A refined and popular place; service first class. Hart Bros., proprietors.

Ladies, take notice. We are now closing out our \$40 and \$50 swell tailored suits for \$25, on account of removal. Call and inspect. 623 1/2 South Broadway.

I. Longo, merchant tailor, has removed to 123 West Second street, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends and patrons.

Hotel Rosslyn will give special summer rates until November 1, 1904. Cool, airy, comfortable rooms, modern hotel service. Phone 723.

shirt-waist, suits. Silver City, Sixth and Olive streets. Phone Home 4783.

The San Francisco office of The Times is located in room 13, Chronicle Building. Telephone RD 333.

See notice to purchasers of Blue Gravel Mining Company's stock, under head of mining.

Dominion Dramatic Club, young Mrs. Whitworth, Ocean Park, Casino, 6:30 Monday evening.

Use Nonpareil Hair Tonic. For sale at Woman's Exchange, 228 S. Broadway.

Ronalds, the Ladies' Tailor, will do your work promptly at 212 S. Hill at Panama hats cleaned at factory. L. E. Russell & Co., 418 S. L. A. St.

Dr. Hagaback, eye, ear, nose, throat, returned. Office Braly building.

Acme Hair Tonic. Home phone 4244.

Dr. Locke, osteopath, 618 Grant bldg.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Martin Carrasco, aged 22, a native of New Mexico, and Francisca Belmont, aged 23, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Eugene P. Walton, aged 23, a native of South Carolina, and Grace G. Kent, aged 22, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

William A. Lane, aged 23, a native of Illinois, and resident of Porterville, and Florence I. Miller, aged 19, a native of Illinois, and resident of Los Angeles.

Elmore Love, aged 23, a native of Arkansas, and resident of Los Angeles, and Margaret Matthews, aged 20, a native of Missouri, and resident of Los Angeles.

William Speakman, aged 24, a native of Pennsylvania, and resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank Bonnet, aged 23, a native of France, and Marie D. Brenson, aged 23, a native of France; both residents of Los Angeles.

John V. Billarreal, aged 25, a native of Mexico, and Sotera Casas, aged 20, a native of Mexico; both residents of Los Angeles.

Henry C. Roberts, aged 24, a native of California, and Laura E. Gaskill, aged 16, a native of Idaho; both residents of Los Angeles.

Harry R. Grantley, aged 24, a native of Missouri, and Adele R. Thornbrough, aged 27, a native of California; both residents of San Francisco.

Walter C. Way, aged 19, a native of Kansas, and Amy Hall, aged 16, a native of South Carolina; both residents of Los Angeles.

Robert L. Branson, aged 23, a native of California, and Elsie Cowley, aged 19, a native of California; both residents of Mojave.

Frank D. Rulon, aged 20, a native of Illinois, and resident of San Pedro, and Nellie L. Seymour, aged 23, a native of New York, and resident of San Bernardino.

Robert J. Tock, aged 21, a native of Canada, and Naomi Cory, aged 18, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas B. Hall, aged 21, a native of New York, and Emma Dray, aged 21, a native of Ohio; both residents of Los Angeles.

Andrew J. Hasebaker, aged 23, a native of Ohio, and Lulu Cullen, aged 21, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

Floy M. Dillon, aged 24, a native of Illinois, and Kathleen Depolester, aged 23, a native of Canada; both residents of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.

PAYNE—Born, to the wife of G. Orley Payne, an 8 1/2-pound boy, July 11.

DEATH RECORD.

BORSEN—In this city, July 11, 1904, Anton Borsen, a native of Denmark, aged 45 years. Funeral services at the family residence, No. 427 East Twenty-second street, Sunday, July 12, at 2 p.m. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

McFARLAND—July 11, Minnie Till McFarland, beloved wife of Elias McFarland, aged 57 years, 8 months. Funeral services July 12, at 2 p.m. First Church of the Presbyterian Church, corner Eighth and Hill. Interment Rose.

RODMAN—In this city, July 11, 1904, Nellie E. Rodman, beloved wife of Herman J. Rodman, a native of U. S. Army. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1422 S. Flower st., Sunday, July 12, at 2 o'clock p.m. Interment Rose.

FULLER—In this city, July 11, 1904, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. J. Fuller, 550 Clay street, Abbey W. Fuller, the dearly beloved mother of E. G. and E. H. Fuller, Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. J. C. Fuller, all of Los Angeles. Funeral services will be held Sunday, July 12, at 2 p.m. from Breese Bros' parlors, Sixth and Broadway.

MICHELSON—Buried, aged 4 months. Funeral Sunday, July 12, at 2 p.m. from Breese Bros' parlors, Sixth and Broadway.

GRACE—In this city, June 30, 1904, Daniel Grace, a native of South Carolina, aged 72 years. Friends will view the remains Tuesday, July 12, from 10 to 12 a.m. in the funeral chapel of Robert L. Garrett, Co., No. 30 Main st., between Broadway and Levee, N. C.

TATE—At Los Angeles, July 11, Hester Tate, beloved daughter of C. G. and Ida Dowrie Tate, aged 3 years. Funeral Sunday at 2 p.m. from Breese Bros' parlors, Sixth and Broadway.

MARTINDALE—In San Diego, Cal. Edward Martindale, in his 87th year. Member of the Los Angeles State Bar Association, and of the Los Angeles College of Physicians. Buried at the Central Park. Loyal Legion and United Union members may view remains before 2 p.m. from Breese Bros' parlors, Sixth and Broadway.

WOTTON—In Santa Ana, July 10, Helen Wotton, aged 8 years 10 months, beloved daughter of Rev. W. H. and Agnes Wotton. Buried at Church of the Evangelical Church, near Twelfth and Flower. Interment Rose.

Attention—Red Men.

Members of Council Tribe, No. 1, I.O.R.M., and visiting members are invited to a banquet at 1:30 p.m. today at 629 1/2 S. Spring st., at the funeral of our late brother, E. J. Nelson. By order, P. J. HANSEN, P. J. FLUCKIGER.

Card of Thanks.

The funeral of Mrs. Katherine Berner, widow of Rev. E. P. Berner, will be held Sunday at 3 p.m. from her late home, No. 92 Wall st., and at 2:30 from the Evangelical Church, corner Twelfth and Flower. Interment Rose.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. J. P. Kierulff and family wishes to thank their friends for their kindness and sympathy in our recent bereavement.



# \$10

## MEN'S OPEN FACE GOLD-FILLED WATCH

Warranted for twenty years—Elgin or Waltham movement. Never made to sell for \$10, but our reputation for close margins and big sales is well established.

### The Most Skillful Repairing.

Phone Main 2004 or Sunset 2911 for our wagon. No other prices so low.

Watches Cleaned.....75c  
Main Spring.....80c  
New Hand.....15c  
New Crystal.....10c  
Plain Rings.....25c  
Soldered.....25c  
Stones Re-set.....25c

Geneva Watch and Optical Co. 308 S. Broadway.

"The Reliable Store"  
Peerless Brand Wines  
Port, Sherry, Muscat, Angostura,  
The High Ball and 100 Gallons  
SO. CAL. WINE CO.  
Main 220 W. Fourth St. Pri. Et. 12

STORE CLOSING 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY  
J. MAGNIN & CO.  
Succeeded by  
Myer Siegel & Co.  
251 SOUTH BROADWAY

Final Cut on Shirt Waists

These midsummer sales have attracted widespread attention, on account of the high character of our lines. A large number of the choicest varieties still on hand, will go on sale this week at the final cut prices noted below:

95c Handsome white lawn, trimmed with embroidery and fancy tocks. Old price \$1.75 to \$2.00 per 50c.

\$1.45 Stylish white lawn, fashionable printed lawn and popular seersuckers sold at \$2.25 and \$2.50, now \$1.45.

\$1.70 Choice styles of pretty white lawn, with a mixed line of very handsome printed lawns, regularly worth from \$2.75 to \$3, now \$1.70.

\$2.30 A very all line of stylishly trimmed white lawn waists and some printed lawns in small sizes, now \$2.30.

\$2.95 Choice of beautiful lawn and dimities in clear white or neat prints in pretty figures, with very elaborate lace and insertion effects, regularly worth \$4.25 to \$5, now \$2.95.

The Big Sale of Undermuslins

Constituting the greatest offer ever made here in the West for Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts

CONTINUES ALL THIS WEEK

MARSHALL FOUNTAIN PEN \$1.00

M.K. Gold Point. Fully Guaranteed.

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS

No leaking, always ready, indispensable to the business man. Any kind of point. We can suit you from our large stock.

Store closed Saturdays 11:30 P. M.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO.

357 S. Broadway

Card of Thanks.

To our kind neighbors and friends we wish to express thanks for the beautiful floral offerings and deep sympathy extended in the recent bereavement of our dear husband and father.

MRS. E. E. TETTER AND FAMILY.

Ocean Park Floral Co.

Now located at 122 S. Spring st. Phone Main 401, Main 202. E. J. Vetter, Pres.



# Decorated Dinner Sets

## A charming variety. An opportunity for many to secure very handsome sets at the cost of the very ordinary.

### 100 Piece Set \$25

Limoges China dinner set, 100 pieces, complete for 12 persons, decorated in pink roses with green sprays, gold traced in beautiful designs. Bought to sell at \$32 per set and well worth it.

### Handsomely decorated set in Carnation pattern, in pretty gold tracings, warranted not to crack. 52 pieces, complete for 6 persons. Price \$2.50. Per set.....\$6.50

### Plain White Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 Piece sets, complete for 12 people, in the popular King Charles shape. Excellent finish and glass. Regular \$12.00 set.....\$7.10

52 Same, 52 pieces, complete for 6 persons, regular price \$5.50, per set.....\$3.90

### Antique Glass Steins.

A relaxing set in the East and West. Inlaid with gold. Decorated in colored enamel with arabesque designs. Price East set 75c and 80c. Each.....35c

### China Boudoir Clocks

Inlaid clock and pretty decorated in delicate floral spray. Former price \$1.25. Each.....85c

### 1.25 Jardinieres 75c

Handsome Jardinieres in assorted colors, complete with four feet artificial palm. Original price \$1.25; now 75c.

### Berry Dishes

40c for 25c

Imitation cut glass berry saucers, choice of two brilliant patterns. In pretty sets of 4.

75c for 50c

Imitation cut glass berry set. A fine variety of cut glass in brilliant patterns: 1 inch bowl and 1 inch berry saucer; choice of two patterns.

35c for 20c

1-inch berry bowl, suitable for berries or salad. Handsome imitation of cut glass.

\$1.00 for 65c

Pretty, decorated semi-porcelain berry sets, consisting of bowl and 4 berry saucers in assorted colors. Original Price \$1.25.

### Parmelee-Dohrman Co.

232-234 South Spring Street

Young man, pity may be akin to love—but it's a mighty poor relation.

Don't go on the theory that that young lady friend of yours will take pity on you in your ill-fitting duds.

Get in a Brauer-Krohn faultless fitting summer suit—and your wooing will be on a whooping note.

Natty, cool, faultlessly tailored Brauer-Krohn 2-piece suits—minus vests, and therefore minus most of your "heat"—\$15.50 to \$30.

You folks who are going to the World's Fair might just as well know that it gets hot in St. Louis some times, and you'll "get hot" if you fail to bring a Brauer-Krohn two-piece faultless fitting summer suit along with you.

BRAUER & KROHN Tailors to the Pacific Coast 129-130 S. Spring 114 1/4 S. Main

### ISMAR

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN REMEDY AND HEALER

If you are sick or ailing, don't despair. Ismar can cure you as easily as she has cured others. Don't let foolish doubts or the contrary advice of incredulous friends deter you. Write to Ismar and you will receive her remedy free.

Ismar will answer three questions for \$1; give a full life time for \$5. Send money by Wells, Fargo, Postoffice order or registered letter. Guides 9 and 10, 1104 Market Street, San Francisco.

### Rattan Trunks

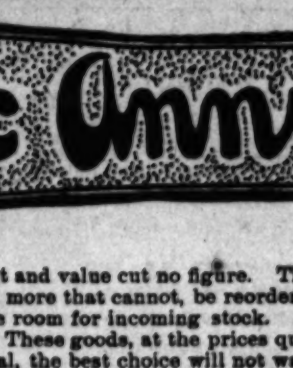
Tourist's friend. Pure for health. No excess baggage—made only by J. C. CUNNINGHAM, 225 S. Main St. Phone 511

### We Do Not Depend

on big profits in our vehicle department; our busy repair department helps pay expenses—consequently we sell reliable, guaranteed vehicles at reasonable prices.

### PARROTT'S Tenth and Main Sts.

Builders and Retailers of Vehicles.



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### We Do Not Depend

on big profits in our vehicle department; our busy repair department helps pay expenses—consequently we sell reliable, guaranteed vehicles at reasonable prices.

### PARROTT'S Tenth and Main Sts.





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SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904. THINGS YOU WOULD NOT KNOW.

Bridge. From here there are three Alpine routes and my itinerary it is possible to make all in turn.

Continue over the St. Gotthard, through Airolo, the Swiss capital, and thence down the valley on a perfect road to Lugano. Now make for Lago Maggiore, a lovely lake of that name, where you are bound to see a steamer to Portofino, round this pretty bay. Before embarking, however, see Customs on the Quay, and self plenty of time for a stroll.

Portofino to Menaggio, about five miles, is a beautiful road, what cannot be said of the case, a somewhat still lake of Como on which the situation, is splendid, and the ride to Colico. The route through Chiavenna and the most part to Cassino, of the Maloja Pass above the frontier having been en route at Castagnola.

Although on occasions through the rugged formations very little while, it is always a frontier to be included in a day's work. From Cassino a stiff ascent to the Maloja before us is the valley of Engadine.

A good road runs along the mountain lakes to St. Moritz, continuing straight along the one descends the 75 miles to the road above mentioned to the Alps. Here we cross the into Austria and start a new journey.

THE HIGHEST ROAD IN EUROPE. At this small town, the Stelvio route, the highest in Europe and well worth the climb to its summit, which is altogether free from snow, down to Bormio on the Italian side, and up to Sondrio, the Alps.

To re-enter the Engadine, leave this valley and ascend the Bernina Pass. This is not a difficult one, and once reached, there is a splendid view to Pontresina with the valley invariably at one's back.

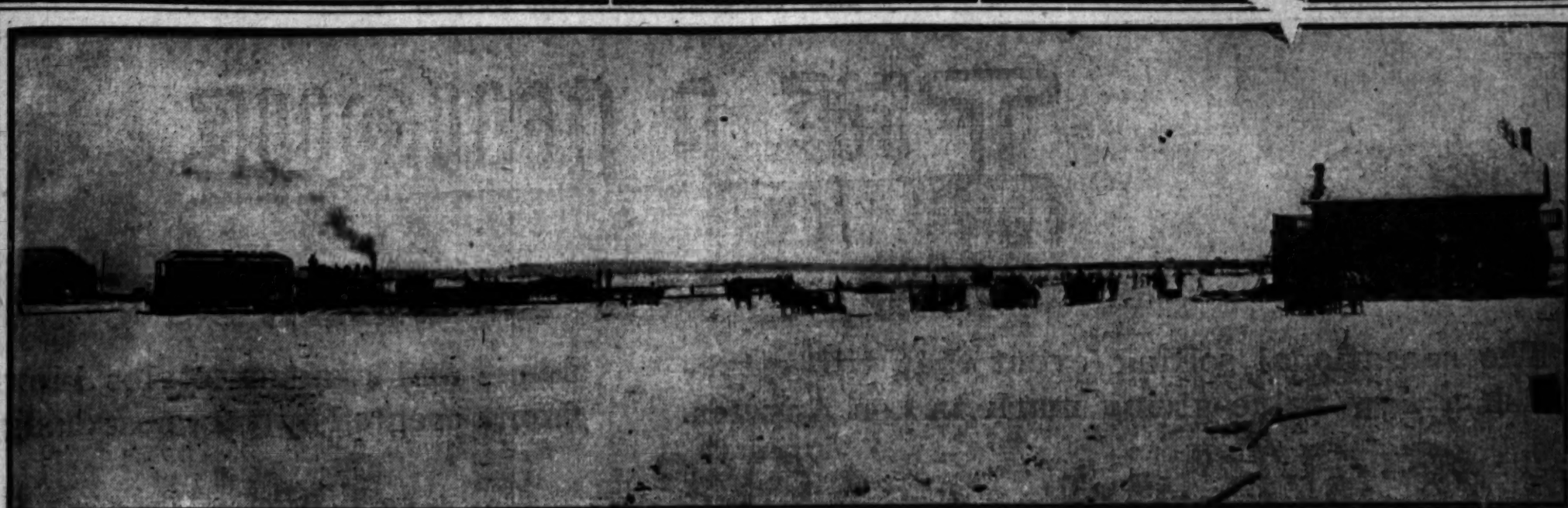
The beauties of the Engadine, the famous lake, the whole of the latter is recommended. Both ultimate Tiefenkaasen. The scenery is more beautiful than any seen on the Albula, and the view from Tiefenkaasen to the Rhine Valley and the St. Gotthard road is my favorite, though quite a small one, it is the more renowned via, and I consider it one of the best for as regards scenery, the readers can make the choice, for the Engadine is much more than the former, and the latter is a good deal more than the former.

Up and over this bridge, the St. Gotthard road, and we walk beyond Realp, one of the highest carriage roads in Europe, Furka Pass, but a good road, and the most beautiful view of the snow-capped Rhodan, Glarus, and well repays the climb. The latter is a grand run, and the attractive route to the lake, Tete Noire passes, the Lake of Gossau, strongly recommended.

SOME OF THE ROUTES. I propose, however, to leave the Bernese Alps by scaling the constructed Grimsel Pass, which ends the mountain side in a zigzag with magnificent views at either end.

From the summit, past the Falls of the Aar at Hardach, there is a few miles of the most beautiful road, and the latter is a good deal more than the former.

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# Alamitos Bay Tract

Where We Do Something More Than Make Promises

**Do It Now!** If you never have made the trip to this beautiful peninsula go today.

You'll see a spot where nature has spread her gifts with a lavish hand, where sea and bay are united with the only navigable river in Southern California, where delighted bathers choose between surf and still water bathing, where the followers of Sir Isaak Walton always are successful, where sailboats and launches glide gaily over the placid waters, where life is one continual round of pleasures and investments will bring tremendous profits. Come today, take a free launch ride with us and if you wish we will show you lots 30 feet and wider at \$495.00 and up.

The Tracks of the Pacific Electric Railway Are Now Being Extended to the End of Our Tract  
Thus affording a direct run from Sixth and Main Streets in less than one hour.

The Edison Electric Lighting Company Are Now Installing Our Lights

The Lowe Gas Company Are Now Laying Their Mains in Every Avenue  
Thus affording ample gas supply for cooking and illuminating purposes.

The Big Pile Drivers Are Now Ready to Begin Working on the Two New Pleasure Wharves.  
And lots of other things are doing and will be done to make Alamitos Beach the most exclusively elegant beach resort on this coast.

**Strong & Dickinson** 135 South Broadway  
**Rob't Marsh & Co.** 536 Douglas Building

OFFICE ON TRACT OPEN EVERY DAY

## BAY CITY

THE HOLLYWOOD OF THE COAST

**Reasons Why You Should Buy and Build at Bay City:**

- 1st—It is the nearest town to Los Angeles on the new coast line.
- 2nd—It is on a gentle mesa commanding a magnificent view of ocean, bays and mountains.
- 3rd—Being 10 to 15 feet above high tide on solid soil it is free from danger of encroachment by the sea.
- 4th—It has two bays, Alamitos and Anaheim, giving over 12 miles of still water boating, bathing and fishing.
- 5th—It has the finest mile of beach on the southern coast, and the best of surf bathing. No undertow.
- 6th—Electric line is 140 to 160 feet wide. Main Street and Ocean Avenue are 80 feet wide; all other streets are 60 feet wide. Every lot runs to 15 foot alley. Streets oiled and sprinkled. Main Street cemented.
- 7th—Water is piped under 175 foot pressure.
- 8th—No buildings less than \$500. On Ocean Avenue \$1000. All business confined to Main Street. Over a dozen beautiful homes costing from \$1000 to \$5000 each, now being built.

**P. A. STANTON, Agent**  
316 W. Third Street

Look at all other coast towns, then look at Bay City and you will buy there. 1 CTS \$300 UP. The wise investor goes to Bay City. Cars leave 6th and Main streets on even hour direct to Bay City.

WITHIN TWO YEARS  
**COLEGROVE LOTS**  
WILL SELL FOR AS MUCH AS  
CLOSE IN HOLLYWOOD LOTS  
ARE SELLING FOR TO-DAY  
**THE COLE HOMESTEAD TRACT**  
IS COLEGROVE

**COLE REALTY COMP'Y**  
209-210 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.  
HOME PHONE 7117. OFFICE ON TRACT.

## ROSS AND JONES TRACT

SOUTHWEST CORNER NORMANDIE AVENUE AND FORTY-SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES.

One of the most beautiful and best locations in the favored Southwest. Level, above grade, and all lots facing S. & S. West. No key lots. Streets turpined.

**\$50 or More Down...**  
Remainder \$10 a Month  
With Interest at 5 Per Cent.  
Building Restrictions \$1250.

**Prices \$300 to \$400**

WEST SIDE WATER. For maps and further information call on owners.

**N. A. ROSS & COMPANY**  
731 Bryson Bldg. Home Phone 2792. Or at Office on Tract.

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vict." The present force is otherwise engaged.

Birds, of all created things, have the most acute vision and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than in the case with most animals, and consequently they can see sideways as well as straight ahead.

It is estimated that from 2000 B. C. until about 100 A. D. during which period the Egyptians practiced their art of embalming, something like 450,000 corpses were so treated. The traffic in mummies is still very profitable.

In New Brunswick there is a deposit of natural paint so perfect that it needs no refining or manufacture, but is ready, with the addition of oil, for use.

The first recorded glass mirror was made in Germany in the fifteenth century, and the first glass mirror factory was established in Venice in the early part of the sixteenth century.

When it is 12 o'clock, noon, in England it is 3:15 p.m. in Yokohama, Japan.

After a fight between male ostriches the victor always assumes paternal care of the vanquished's brood. A real good scraper may be seen strutting around with three or four broods following him.

The vanquished always retires into "cellar" solitude. We know of men who would fight like the mischief to be conquered, if any such condition obtained among humans.

The old Kings of Ireland must have had a lovely time of it; of seventy-six whose histories we know something about, fifty-two died violent deaths.

But one out of a thousand immigrants to our country goes to farms, the rest stay to congest our cities and just now, on account of the cheap rates, a poorer lot than ever are swarming in upon us.

There are 5,722,372 farms in the United States and but 4,410,900 farm laborers, and one-half of these laborers are members of farmers' families. Acres and acres of land stand idle year after year owing to the inability of our people to obtain proper help.

Of Russia's 140,000,000 people 128,000,000 may be termed illiterate in the fullest meaning of the word.

People generally imagine that one has to get the finer decorative marbles for building, etc., from Italy and other foreign countries. There are finer marbles in the Rocky Mountains and other portions of this country than can be gotten anywhere in the world. The trouble is that quarries

## BEEMAN & HENDEE,

347 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Attractive Prices on Infants' and Children's Wear.

Children's Gingham Dresses, special to close, 85c, 95c, \$1, \$1.25.

Children's Pique Dresses, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Children's Coats, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.

A special line of Children's Muslin Drawers, good value, 25c, 35c.

Infant's Mull Caps, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Sunbonnets, 35c to \$1.00.

Infants' Outfits, Shirt Waists and Suits Made to Order.

have not been opened, foreign marbles are the fashion. Senator Proctor's Vermont quarries have supplied this country with the cheaper grades of white marble, but the best and hardest marbles quarried here for general commercial use are the pink marbles of Tennessee most of which are controlled by a Baltimore concern, the Evans Marble Company.

We Americans smoked 7,000,000,000 cigars last year, and 2,500,000,000 cigarettes; add to that \$150,000,000 that go up in more serious fires every year, and note that smoke comes high in the United States.

## Awnings TENTS

To protect your home from the hot sun.

MADE TO ORDER FOR RENT or SALE

ALL SIZES AND PRICES

5100 UP MAIN 1100—WE GIVE ESTIMATES.

**A. W. Swanfeldt, - 220 S. Main St.**



**WANTED-STAIR BUILDER OR FIN**  
class carpenter. Call Sunday before 12  
ROOM 9, 84 Buena Vista st.

**WANTED - BY A YOUNG MAN** an  
hostler in an Al livery stable or pri  
stable. T.H.R. 836 Gladys ave.

**WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS PAINTERS**—hangers, Monday morning at corner of Flower st. Apply on work.

**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BARN** with good hand, at the shop of the VICTORIA BATH, 225 W. Sixth st.

**WANTED—FOR GOOD CARPENTER,** few days' work, must be reasonable. Wednesday 314 W. PICO ST.

**WANTED—4 BOYS NOT UNDER 14** living at home. Call: 208 N. MAIN, before 10 today, or 6:45 a.m. Monday.

**WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK.** SALARY per month; must have 4 yrs. RYAN'S MYERS, 221 Johnson Block.

**WANTED—AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED** chow. Stirrer also, younger. ALFRED DOW

**WANTED-1 FIRST-CLASS BENCH HAND**  
Apply UNIVERSITY PLANING MILL,  
W. 22th st. Main-st. cor.

**WANTED-MAN FOR SMALL PART**  
splendid Shakesperean company. Address  
box 50. TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED-REPAIRS**

**WANTED—FIRST CLASS BUTCHER**  
drive peddling wagon, must give reference  
Call 2136 K. FIRST.

**WANTED—A GOOD WOOD TURNER**  
sticker hand. CARLISLE PLANING M  
1900 E. Fourth st.

**WANTED—RELIABLE MAN TO DO FA**  
work. for good outside room, with bath. C  
109 S. HILL ST.

**WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR BO**  
store; give references. Address P. Box  
TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—COMPETENT PAINTER**  
paint house in archway for glass. 40

UNION AVE.  
WANTED-COOK, BOARDING-HOUSE.  
FOUND. CALL EARLY. 115 E. SE  
OND ST.  
WANTED-3 OR 3 GOOD CARPENTERS  
515 WILTON PLACE, one block south  
Pico  
WANTED-THREE BUILT-UP TO 1

**WANTED-CARPENTER BY THE DAY**  
by contract to rebuild store. Call today, 18  
TRINITY ST.

**WANTED-SALESMAN TO SELL PLUM**  
slippers. K., 244 MARKET ST., Philad-  
phia, Pa.

WANTED-A CHEAP PAINTER, 1 WEEK  
work. Call after 6, 1976 PENNSYLVANIA  
AVE. 13  
WANTED-BOY AND HORSE TO HOLD  
lumber. Call at 9 a.m. today, 1988 SANTA  
ST. 26  
WANTED-TAILORS, FIRST CLASS FUS  
where on coats. Apply 124 W. 1ST.

WANTED-SASH AND DOOR MACHIN  
hand. CARPENTER & BILES. 126 E. 3RD.  
WANTED-FRESH FEEDER. JAKE BROS  
ENLT. Printer. 421 W. Fourth st. H  
WANTED-FLARING MILL HENCH MAN  
126 E. 3RD. CARPENTER & BILES. H

WANTED—COAT MAKER 23 W. 37th St.  
WANTED—SOLICITOR FOR MERCHANT  
tailor. Address M. box 4. TIMES OFFICE  
WANTED—

WANTED—  
THE HENDERSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,  
435 S. BROADWAY,  
PHONES M. 199. HONOLULU.  
Man and wife (woman to cook, man a  
helper.) boarding-house, \$30; colored cou-  
ple; family cook, city, \$20; another, 2 women  
\$15.

32: per day, come and downstairs work  
 33: girl for second work, 33: French maid  
 and girl, 33: girl, general housework,  
 in family, 33: another, 3 in family, 33  
 one, 2 in family 33: young girl to come  
 3 adult, 33: middle-aged woman, 2 ladies  
 33: girl, mixed work, small place, 33  
 long list of housework places from 313 to  
 33: hand ironer, 33 room and board; wait  
 room, hotel, 33

WANTED--  
Man and wife to manage rooming-  
house, plain place .....  
Man and wife, cook and helper, white  
or colored, 25 people .....  
Cook, small hotel, city .....  
Second girl, English preferred .....  
Cook, institution near city .....

Plain cook some chamber work .....  
Two chambermaids, home nights .....  
House girl for lady and son, country,  
near coast, no washing .....  
Housegirl, nice country place, 4 in  
family .....  
Girl to assist, light place .....  
MRS. GREGG, Miss Day's Office,  
17 1214 S. Broadway.

WANTED—FORTIN & HAWKINS, FEMALE Department, Hamona Bldg., Spring and Third sts., rooms 22 and 21. Phone Main 2200. Home 1672.

Cook for city, \$20; 2 waitresses, Married, fair paid; waitresses for restaurant, city, house girls, city and country, \$25 and \$30; girl for bakery, \$7 per week; chambermaid, country \$25; waitress—city \$22.

hand ironers, \$1.50 per day; 2 shirt waist ironers, \$2 per day. MISS NAVIN, Clerk. 17

WANTED-COOK, HMAF, HOTEL AT beach, same for hotel in city; 2 chambermaids, city; 6 waitresses in cafes, city and beach; German family, cook, city; general house girl, Santa Barbara; many good

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW IN OVERALL and pants factory, machines run by power; steady work; beginners paid while learning.

Good salaries paid; short hours. Call at  
**MASS OVERALL FACTORY, 214 New High**  
 st., near Temple. 17

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**WANTED—HOUSEHOLD HELP.**

Girls for general housework, cooks and  
 second work, city and beach. Best places,  
 highest wages.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,  
Room 14, 424 1/2 S. Broadway. 14  
WANTED—100 WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR  
FRUIT CUTTING; 15c PER BOX; UP  
NEXT TO THE POOTHILLS; GOOD  
CAMPING PLACE; TENTS TO SLEEP IN;  
FARE 15c. CALL IMMEDIATELY. 82

RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 135 N. ALAMEDA. 'PHONES MAIN 238; HOME 5449. 17

WANTED—THE HELPMATE  
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.  
135 N. MAIN ST., ROOM 12.  
'PHONES HOME 982; MAIN 382.  
'PHONE YOUR WANTS.  
Reliable help furnished on short notice.

Call if you want work. **12**

**WANTED — "REEDS" — FEMALE HELP**  
wanted—Cook, \$30. r. and b.; house girls, \$15.  
\$20, \$25, etc.; chamber, \$20. r. and b.; cook,  
beach, private, \$20; waitress, Catalina, \$20;  
r. and b.; starch ironer, \$15; assistant house  
girls, \$10. Call Monday. "REEDS," 334 W.  
Second. Miss Roberts, of Fortin & Haw-

WANTED - STENOGRAPHER. BRIGHT young lady stenographer can have a regular salary of \$13 month in wholesale office with privilege of doing outside work, which now amounts to \$10 to \$15 per month; short hours, easy work, permanent position. Call Monday after 3 a.m., 68 DRYDEN BLK. IT

**WANTED - TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR**  
demonstrator, expenses paid; formerly, companion, seamstress, instructor, waitress, governess, cashier, distributor, office, hotel, factory, house help, underwear sales ladies, grocer, trimming, glove, hosiery, stationery. **EDWARD MITTINGER, 234 S. Main. If**

**WANTED-LADIES WANTED EVERY-**  
where copying letters at home, evenings or

WANTED—FEW MORE GIRLS TO LEARN  
millinery, cooking and dressmaking. Income  
\$5 a hour; 30 half day, take E. 1st st. car to  
Broadway, 1st block, 1st floor.

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS SECOND AND  
working housekeeper, with good recom-  
mendations, in a fine home, southwest. I  
in family, cook and laundress kept. Answer  
Sunday and Monday. Address L, box 78,  
TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LADY TO MIND TELEPHONE;  
instruction shorthand and typewriting in pay-  
ment. 331 COFF RIDG., 331 S. Broadway.



TO LET—

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## LEFTWICH LEAVES THEM ALL BEHIND.

### THE SCORE.

1. Harry Leftwich, Inglewood.....	36,754
2. Lula Bryant, 1643 West Twelfth street.....	35,877
3. S. Halsey Thompson, Pasadena.....	27,427
4. Louis Bristol, 1817 West Pico street.....	24,026
5. Elsie Bamesberger, 759 East Twenty-fifth street.....	23,629
6. Bel Skidmore, Downey.....	23,595
7. Hazel Burke, 625 Court street.....	22,943
8. Laura E. Seward, Claremont.....	20,411
9. Nat B. Browne, Ventura.....	18,522
10. Annie B. Lyon, Long Beach.....	15,088
11. Beva Johnson, Pomona.....	14,262
12. Frank Brooks, Santa Barbara.....	13,554
13. Pauline Scholz, Sawtelle.....	13,500
14. Leonora J. Campbell, 1026 Macy street.....	13,220
15. Georgia A. Pitts, 1346 Westlake Ave.....	12,035
16. Leigh Smith, Long Beach.....	11,687
17. Laura Tupman, Hynes.....	9,912
18. Harry Poole, 636 South Hill street.....	8,398
19. Rosa Glascock, Chatsworth.....	7,964
20. Frank B. Dunwell, 406 North Soto street.....	7,465
21. Edna Miller, 1257 East Forty-seventh street.....	6,287
22. Bertha Wilson, Santa Monica.....	6,186
23. Elizabeth Dehmlow, 2502 West Pico street.....	5,908
24. Harry W. Shepherd, South Pasadena.....	5,000
25. Mary Grace Houston, Moneta.....	4,675
26. Harry Meyers, 1154 Central avenue.....	4,611
27. Lyman C. Waite, Fernando.....	4,542
28. Hubert L. O'Neil, 1544 West Thirty-sixth street.....	4,409
29. Stella Callender, 4844 California street.....	4,434
30. Charles McCarty, 150 North Alta street.....	4,013
31. Laura Pier, 756 Ruth Avenue.....	4,012
32. Alice L. Soper, East Hollywood.....	3,096
33. Edgar Sutton, Cucamonga.....	3,672
34. Omar May Burns, Redlands.....	3,549
35. W. A. Christy Walsh, 2334 Thompson street.....	3,445
36. Harry Bunsell, 2005 Magnolia avenue.....	3,230
37. Robin Tobias, 2903 West Pico street.....	1,964
38. Harry Watson, Westminster.....	1,633
39. George H. Lee, 1153 South Hope street.....	1,556
40. Charles Schutt, 415 East Thirtieth street.....	1,558
41. R. Alva Odell, Santa Monica.....	1,267
42. Leola Moore, Whittier.....	921
43. W. W. G. Hafford, 426 West Second St.....	826
44. Hattie Pinkerton, 243 Winston street.....	889
45. Littleton McDuff, Los Angeles.....	644
46. Susie Banham, 1232 South Hill street.....	530
47. Mary Broadhead, 1543 West Twenty-first St.....	491
48. Lester Hewa, 1708 South Grand avenue.....	451
49. Charles Veenhuysen, 3031 East Sixth St.....	186
50. Ross Reel, 3611 San Pedro St.....	121

THE not altogether unexpected has happened. Harry Leftwich of Inglewood has left all his competitors behind in the scholarship race. By a gain of 19,102 points at a single bound, he has leaped to the front and today stands at the head of the column as the leader in one of the most exciting contests that ever has



HARRY LEFTWICH.

happened in Southern California, or elsewhere. His victory, however, is not the fruit of a single day's work. For more than two weeks he has been preparing for this grand coup. He kept his movements well covered and day by day piled up the points, but withheld them from the official score until such time as it suited his pleasure to once more assume the leadership in the race. Once before his name stood at the head of the list, but he allowed himself to fall steadily back until he was down to eighth place, when he gathered himself together for a mighty spring, which landed him where every contestant longs to be.

USE THIS BLANK IN REMITTING FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

**Times-Mirror Co.**

I desire to aid..... to win a Scholarship by subscribing for the..... TIMES for the period of..... months beginning..... 1904. Please credit \$..... to my account and deliver the paper to the following address:

Indicate here whether NEW or OLD subscription. No. of points due:.....

(Signed).....

### THE TIMES Scholarship Contest, 1904.

DAILY-COUPON.—Score one point for contestant named below:

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DIRECTIONS.—Write name of contestant on coupon, and forward coupon to Scholarship Manager, Times Office, Los Angeles, Cal.

first choice. With such a variety to choose from, some who had not made up their minds before they entered the contest are a little bit bewildered as to what would be best for them to choose. These "short talks" may help them to decide.

**DOBINSON INSTITUTE.**  
One of the most valuable scholarships on the list to date is that of the Dobinson School of Expression and Dramatic Art. Its curriculum includes a wide range of culture and education, but perhaps the strongest and most satisfactory department of the Dobinson school to the citizens of Los Angeles today is the children's classes in individual and special coaching in public school studies. This course includes grammar, number work, writing, composition, reading, geography and is taken in conjunction with the breathing, voice and elocutionary work. Department is also included. It is a well-known fact that most children are tired out and discouraged while pursuing the ordinary course in the public schools for general education, because of the large number and the utter lack of time on the part of the teachers for individual attention. Children who are at all delicate and nervous, simply cannot make the necessary headway, while many of them form a distaste for study, and others are permanently injured in health. The management of the school is in receipt of more letters of congratulation from parents on account of this one department than all the others put together. It is well known now that the study of individual instruction is absolutely necessary for the best good of the physical, mental and moral child.

Features of other scholarships on the list will be detailed in future "short talks."

**LIST OF SCHOOLS.**  
The list of schools from which the scholarships will be selected includes, at present, the following:  
University of Southern California.  
Thorp Polytechnic Institute.  
California Cyclopedia School.  
Dobinson School of Expression and Dramatic Art.  
Occidental College.  
St. Vincent's College.  
Whittier College.  
Los Angeles Military Academy.  
Los Angeles School of Art and Design.  
Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Arts.  
Los Angeles College of Fine Arts.  
Los Angeles Business College.  
Southern California Business College.  
Woodbury Business College.  
Brownberger Home School, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and College Preparatory.  
Williams Business College of Pomona.  
Cunneen School of Expression.  
Freese Conservatory of Music and School of Dramatic Art.  
V.M.C.A. Special Courses of Study.  
Long Beach Business College.  
There will be at least one, and in some cases two, scholarships in each of the foregoing institutions, and this list will be augmented later on as the emergency may require.  
Several other valuable scholarships will be added to the list soon, if on investigation they are found to suit the purposes of some of the contestants.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Organization Effected in the Third Ward With Enrollment of Twenty Members.

The Third Ward Woman Suffrage Club has been organized with a membership of twenty women. The organization was effected at Hotel Lovejoy on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. M. E. Garbutt acted as temporary secretary. Mrs. K. E. Pickett was elected president, and Miss Henrietta H. Hough as permanent secretary.

It is the intention of the new club to thoroughly disseminate the principles of their movement through the ward, and plans are maturing for active work.

### NORWALK.

**LEG CRUSHED IN RAILER.**  
NORWALK, July 15.—The nine-year-old son of George Vance, who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific, near Florence, while driving horses on a hay trailer, for Alexander, Alexander brothers, near here, today, got his leg in the machinery. The leg was broken in two places, and the foot was badly crushed. He was taken to a hospital, and an effort will be made to save the foot.

Coultter Venable and Alma Teel will be married in the Christian Church of Artesia on the 21st inst. Many invitations are out. Miss Mae Venable gave a linen shower in honor of Miss Teel at her home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith of Jerome, Ark., after making several week visits here, have returned to their home.

The Fraternal Brotherhood held a public installation Friday evening. Mr. Chappell of Los Angeles was installing officer. The Compton and Fullerton lodges joined with them. The hall was crowded, and a fine dinner was served. David Bulla, aged 62, died at his home near here on Tuesday, and was buried in Little Lake Cemetery.

The farmers are rejoicing, as the price of milk is ascending the scale, as it has been so cheap for several months that there was no profit.

### SAN DIEGO.

**PSI UPHILON FOUNDER DIES.**  
SAN DIEGO, July 16.—Edward Martindale, one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon College Fraternity, died here yesterday. He was the father of Dr. Martindale of Los Angeles. The body has been removed to that city. The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in that city Sunday afternoon. The remains will be cremated.

**MEDICAL FACULTY DINNER.**  
A banquet of the faculty of the new College of Physicians and Surgeons, for which ground was broken during the week, was held last night at the Del Monte. The principal guests were the co-workers in the new project acquainted one with the other, and a most pleasant occasion was experienced. Remarks were made by the dean, Dr. B. F. Church; by the secretary, Dr. J. H. Schuller; and by the treasurer, Dr. J. H. Seymour. Those present were Dr. C. E. Nichols, Dr. B. F. Church, C. W. Bryson, F. C. Shurtliff, J. H. Seymour, F. J. Kruehl, E. B. Toiland, J. H. Schuller, John Ridlon, E. B. Hoag, G. B. Howell, Adalbert Fenney, J. P. Booth, C. C. Young, R. V. Day, J. W. Harner, F. D. Young, J. Mattison, Z. T. Malaby, R. F. Stovall, W. S. Johnson, J. M. Burlew, F. M. Parker, C. G. Toland and Earl Rogers, etc.

**N-Rays and Anesthetics.**  
None of the many striking experiments performed with the new N-rays is more wonderful than the recent investigation by Besquerel, in which he has ascertained that certain inorganic bodies, such as calcium sulphide, which emit these rays after having been exposed to sunlight, when subjected to the influence of an anesthetic such as chloroform, ether, or nitrous oxide (laughing-gas), lose this power. A

## RICH STRIKE

.....AT THE.....

## Jessie Belle Mine.

The new shaft on the Queen at only a depth of 125 feet is a Bonanza of itself. Gold values running higher than ever. Larger bodies of ore than ever.

## Two Mines in One.

Two working shafts. Two hoisting plants. Two working forces. Working day and night. Steady shipments will be made from now on. Present plant now able to pay all expenses. In order to increase plant to 100-ton capacity, stock is now offered at 25 cts. per share.

The present development proves that the Jessie Belle is a mine of great magnitude—and "we will tell you so."

It is another big copper producer, with enough gold and silver to pay all expenses.

This Advice is for You! Buy Jessie Belle Stock

Do not hesitate, but buy while you can get it at 25 cts.  
\$100 invested in "United Verde" stock is now worth \$80,000.  
\$100 invested in "Jessie Belle" may make you a fortune.

Call and get the latest news at the office.

## Jessie Belle M., M. & S. Co.

302 Lankershim Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

## SALT LAKE DEPOT TRACT

TO BE RUNNING DEC. 15, 1904.

The work on Fourth Street Bridge has begun. Plans completed for the Shops, which are to be built at once, adjoining this tract.

## SALT LAKE DEPOT TRACT

Only seven minutes from Third and Broadway on Boyle Heights Green Traction Car. REMEMBER, THIS IS NO SUBURB. This property will surely double as soon as shops are built. This choice property is within easy walking distance to Third and Spring streets.

**\$25 DOWN. \$10 PER MONTH**

L. D. OLIVER, At Office on Third and Spring.  
Fourth and Glass Sts.  
Telephone Home 325

Go Over Today and Pick Out Your Lots.

HARRY JACKINS, 231 Byrnes Block.  
Telephone Home 9041.

## Firth Boulevard Tract

..Beautiful Villa Lots..

Plenty of Water, Only \$300

IT is seldom, these days, that one finds a real bargain in real estate, but every man who inspects this property will agree with me that no such opportunity has been offered in the real estate market for the past five years.

These beautiful Villa Lots are a half acre in size, and located on the popular Long Beach line, fifteen minutes from 6th and Main streets. For the home-seeker they make an ideal residence spot where the rich soil is ready to furnish a private garden of vegetables, fruits and flowers, with little work.

For the investor it will be apparent that these lots are worth a great deal more than is now asked for them and the rapid growth of the city in the direction of Firth Boulevard Tract and the many new residences now being erected around it, guarantee that this property will constantly and rapidly increase in value. Water is being piped to every lot, in large mains, for irrigation or domestic use, and the boulevard and avenues are all.

Terms part cash and only \$10 per month. The Title Insurance & Trust Company will issue unlimited certificates of title.

Do not fail to investigate this offer. Call at the office for maps, information and free tickets to tract.

Office Open this Forenoon to Issue Tickets

EMIL FIRTH, Owner 415-417 Laughlin Bldg.  
PHONES: HOME, 8105; SUNSET, MAIN 2843

few months ago Meyer found that this would happen with plants, but that an anesthetic should affect an inorganic substance. It is an entirely different matter, and brings up a new and difficult question for scientists to answer. It may even mean the breaking down of the line between organic and inorganic substances, and that the N-rays are the result of certain vital processes which anesthetics may check. In other experiments of a similar nature it has been found that

the variation of the N-rays produced by the nervous centers, as indicated by the glowing of the phosphorescent screen on which they were received, enables an observer to follow the action of an anesthetic and to determine when danger to life begins, since it is possible to distinguish readily the point of death. The development of this experiment will doubtless afford an interesting method of studying anesthetics, and it may be possible to employ it to indicate the time necessary for employing restorative

measures when a patient is under the influence of an anesthetic. Such a use in the light of present experiments is the barest possibility but it indicates a field that may be opened up by this new discovery.—(Harpers Weekly.)

**Piano for Prof. Sierra.**  
Prof. Sierra, an eminent pianist, new pianist at the Broadway Theater, has selected a Frank R. Long piano for use in his own home. Buy one more for "the longed-for."

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1904.

75c Tapestry Brussels Only

These patterns are all strictly new and come in harmonious with any room. It is the best while it lasts 50c.

90c Tapestry Brussels Only

This popular carpet comes in all the latest colorings. It is a splendid quality for wear. All stores never less than 90c. While it lasts 50c.

\$1.10 Tapestry Brussels Only

This is the best quality of Smith's tapestry carpet styles on the market. It is a splendid quality for wear. All stores never less than 90c. While it lasts 50c.

\$1.35 Smith's Axminster \$1

This standard carpet needs no description. All stores show are this year's latest designs. It is a splendid quality for wear. All stores never less than 90c. While it lasts 50c.

\$1.65 Extra Axminster Only

No carpet could be more beautiful or more artistic than this standard extra grade of Axminster. It is the highest achievement in carpet making. Its prices are quoted at \$1.65. Smith's sale price only \$1.25.

40c Art Carpet Only 30c

This is the ideal floor covering for bedrooms, halls, etc., a different pattern on each side, so that the carpet is never worn. Full 36 inches wide. Smith's sale price only 30c the yard.

AS YOU SAVE

75c Refrigerators \$22.50

This is a standard refrigerator, one of the most popular styles on the market. It is a splendid quality for wear. All stores never less than 90c. While it lasts 50c.

\$2.50 Oak Stand \$1.65

Stylish solid oak stand, 24-inch top, wall, with a staple article at \$2.50. Smith's Clearance price \$1.65.

\$5.00 Arm Rocker \$3.50

Large, artistic arm rocker of solid oak or mahogany. An ash rocker or wicker seat, one of the best and most sought-after designs. Clearance price only \$3.50.

Freight Free, No

Home—in adjacent towns has grown

and we have perfected a system of delivery to nearly all towns in Southern California. It is a splendid quality for wear. All stores never less than 90c. While it lasts 50c.

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Freight Free, No

# MONSTER SALE OF CARPETS

We Shall Practically Close Our Entire Carpet Department.

House-keepers who read this announcement will recall the fact that carpets are seldom offered at cut prices. This big sale coming under such conditions has commanded the interest of the whole community. For the first time in ten years Los Angeles is to be given a genuine big sale of carpets. Practically, this entire department will be closed out in order to give room for the quick growth of other branches of our business. Our stock is not only big, but well selected, comprising all the newest and most approved effects in all sorts of carpets.

You need only to glance at the items in this advertisement to realize what a big sum you can save, even if you have but one or two rooms to carpet.

## 300 GENUINE \$25.00 AXMINSTER RUGS \$19.25

These are the very finest Axminster rugs in the very newest designs. It isn't a small quantity of picked-over patterns, but an immense big lot of all the richest and most sought after effects. They come fully 6x12 feet, and the price in all parts of the United States is held strictly to \$25.00. During the big carpet sale we will sell these for \$19.25. Designs suitable for dining room, parlor, bed rooms, offices.

## 40c Ingrain Carpet Only 30c

This is a heavy grade of Ingrain carpet. Measures full 36 inches wide. Comes in the prettiest new colors and effects. Sold everywhere at 40c. While it lasts 30c.

## 65c "C. C." Ingrain Only 47c

Every woman acquainted with carpets knows the splendid wearing qualities of the "C. C." wool ingrain. It comes 36 inches wide in rich new effects. Sold everywhere at 65c. While it lasts 47c yard.

## 80c Amber Ingrain Only 63c

This is the best quality of ingrain carpet manufactured. Comes strictly all wool. The colors and patterns are artistic and effective. Sold everywhere at 80c. While it lasts 63c.

## \$1.20 Roxbury Brussels Only 90c

Every housekeeper knows that this carpet sells for \$1.20. Our entire stock of it will be quickly closed out at only 90c the yd.

## \$1.15 Velvet Carpet Only 92c

This carpet has that soft, thick body so much sought after. Patterns are graceful and new. All colors to pick from. A standard \$1.15 grade. While it lasts 92c.

## \$1.40 Extra Velvet Only \$1.05

Extra velvet carpet in a magnificent, rich, soft quality. The patterns and colorings give any room a superb air of refinement and beauty. Sold everywhere at \$1.40. While it lasts, \$1.05 the yard.

# Astonishing Prices On Furniture. YOU SAVE 1/8 TO 1/2 AT OUR BIG CLEARANCE SALE

## \$7.50 Refrigerators \$22.50

This is a standard refrigerator, one of the most popular styles on the market. Consumes very little electricity. Comes with ice rack and shelves. Clearance price only \$22.50.

## \$2.50 Oak Stand \$1.65

A very pretty and comfortable arm rocker in one of the popular new styles, made with solid oak. Clearance price only \$1.65.

## \$3.00 Arm Rocker \$3.50

A very pretty and comfortable arm rocker in one of the popular new styles, made with solid oak. Clearance price only \$3.50.

## Breight Free, Nearly All Towns

Our new freight-free system has grown so rapidly that after considerable effort we have perfected a system whereby we shall hereafter pay freight to nearly all towns in Southern California. This means that those living in these towns can have the same advantages in buying at our big sales as those living in Los Angeles.

## \$7.50 Velour Couch \$5.25

This is an artistic piece, one of the most comfortable additions that can be made to a home. Comes nicely upholstered in velour. Clearance price only \$5.25.

## \$2.50 Arm Rockers \$1.65

A very pretty and comfortable arm rocker in one of the popular new styles, made with solid oak. Clearance price only \$1.65.

## \$1.00 Dining Chairs 70c

These come with high back, solid oak veneered seat. Comfortable, artistic and extra strong. Regular \$1.00 value. Clearance price 70c.

## \$3.50 Iron Beds Only \$2.25

These beds are well made and come in all the standard sizes. The regular wholesale price on these beds is more than the price we quote at retail.

## \$7.50 Extensions Tables \$5.25

Made of solid oak, 6 feet size, 42 inch top, only \$5.25.

## Linoleum 45c Yard

This is a good heavy grade of linoleum. Come in a big line of colors and designs. Clearance price only 45c the yard.

## Inlaid Linoleum \$1.00

We are the first store in the city to offer inlaid linoleum at such a price. Attractive patterns, a chance for housekeepers to get the best for the least.

## 25 per cent Discount on the Following

During our big clearance sale we offer 25 per cent discount on our regular low prices on all the following desirable lines of merchandise:

All blankets 25 per cent off. All comforters 25 per cent off. All quilts 25 per cent off. All bedspreads 25 per cent off. All curtains 25 per cent off. All rugs 25 per cent off. All carpets 25 per cent off. All furniture 25 per cent off. All household goods 25 per cent off. All notions 25 per cent off. All toys 25 per cent off. All books 25 per cent off. All stationery 25 per cent off. All gifts 25 per cent off. All necessities 25 per cent off. All luxuries 25 per cent off. All everything 25 per cent off.

## Roll Top Desk \$15

This is not the cheap sort of desk made of pine but a handsome solid oak desk, plenty of pigeon holes, etc. Lowest regular price \$18. Brent's Clearance \$15.

## \$65 Office Desks \$54

A beautiful massive, imposing desk, the very latest style, built of selected quartered oak, 60 inch size, roll top, regular low price \$65. Brent's Clearance \$54.

## \$18.50 Bedroom Set \$16.25

Think of a three-piece bedroom set of solid oak at only \$18.50, for bed, dresser and wash stand. Late design. Well built.

## \$1.00 per week Buys a Piano

Our piano department pays no rent. Furthermore, we buy all of our pianos for spot cash in carload quantities.

We quote prices and the terms hitherto never known in the city. For instance, brand new pianos sold on payments as low as \$1.00 per week.

## CREDIT FOR ALL

During our special sales we never depart from our usual business system. Our popular credit method is open for all.

## \$3.00 Mattresses \$2.25

Something never before heard of. They are well made, serviceable, lowest regular price \$3.00. Brent's Clearance Price \$2.25.

## \$3.00 Wire Springs \$2.25

Every housekeeper knows the regular price of woven wire springs. It is just such staple goods that we are selling at big reductions. While they last Clearance Price only \$2.25.

## \$3.00 Children's Cribs \$2.25

These splendid cribs are well made of selected maple. Come with woven wire springs. Regular price never below \$3.00. Clearance price only \$2.25.

## Sun Special

For One Week, 60c per doz. Store, 231 S. Broadway.

## Fine Bath Towels

NOT the department store but the regular bath towel found in good dry goods stores. Worth 50c at this sale. Others at 35c.

## The famous "Ribbon" Towels

composed of EGYPTIAN cotton and of a peculiar weave makes them unusually soft and absorbent.

## Bath Mats

Nothing so convenient and useful as a bath mat. In this sale at 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Usually sold by other stores at double these prices.

## Free!

A fine large Turkish Bath Towel with every purchase of a pair of Bath Mats costing 50c or more.

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## R. A. ROWAN

Real Estate Broker

## Business Properties

Store rooms for rent on Business Streets and other locations of this city.

We especially call attention to No. 215 N. Broadway, a new store room in splendid location. Rent only \$65 per month. Also a new store room on Main St. 5th and 6th sts., rent \$75 per month. A new hotel or rooming house with every modern convenience. Get all particulars from our office.

A snap on Central Ave. 7th and 8th sts., west side. size 30x118, 2 houses. Price \$10,000. Look this up at once. We also have many other gains in business properties.

## R. A. ROWAN

200 H. W. Hoffman

## UP-TO-DATE

CARRIAGES

New Stock Just Arrived

HAWLEY, KING

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# Sunny Side

JAMES A. KEENEY, Owner

## Free Excursion

Will Be Run From Our Office to Sunnyside  
July 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Office Open Sunday, at 225 West Second Street, to Issue Tickets.

Our friends and investors and home seekers, and the public in general, are invited to join us at our expense, to look over and see the many changes that have been made in the past 30 days.

## FROM FLATS TO FREEDOM FLY

There are thousands of people in Los Angeles who are tired of boarding, tired of flats, tired of apartments. They would be better off in homes of their own, and they know it. They would make the first start if sure they could carry the project through. We are here to convince you that it is possible; that it is easy our way; that hundreds of our customers have done it, and that you can do it with the most reasonable efforts. We are able, we think, to convince you that Sunnyside is the best place for you, and we are going to pound away at that fact until we have convinced you that we are right. Don't put it off until tomorrow, but go today.



## Free Excursion

Will Be Run From Our Office to Sunnyside  
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Office Open Sunday, at 225 West Second Street, to Issue Tickets.

Our friends and investors and home seekers, and the public in general, are invited to join us at our expense, to look over and see the many changes that have been made in the past thirty days.

## AT SUNNYSIDE

It has grown because the location is right; our up-to-date Water System, with fertile soil, wide graded streets, oiled and sprinkled, a Pleasure Park, with an unexcelled Car Service has caused the phenomena of sales and the growth of Sunnyside. It is an ideal spot for a Suburban Home; especially adapted to the raising of fruits, berries, flowers, vegetables and poultry raising. Our prices will remain the same until sold. Our lots are most beautifully located on Vermont and Sunnyside Avenues, between Figueroa and Main Streets, only two miles southeast of the city. Only a few minutes ride on the vestibule cars. Take either of the interurban cars. San Pedro line, at Third and Hill, or the Redondo cars, the Gardena branch, at our office. Our agents will meet you at Sunnyside at all times, including Sunday. Don't say, Go today. For tickets, maps and illustrated booklet, see us.

OUR PRICES AND TERMS ARE UNEQUALED

1-Acre Lots Only \$150      1-Acre Lots Only \$250  
2 1/2-Acre Lots Only \$1,000

### LOST OPPORTUNITIES

No doubt you have heard men say or make these remarks: "I once owned a tract of land in the heart of Los Angeles and sold it for a song," or "I could have bought land in the suburbs for almost nothing." These have been very frequent occurrences, and only a few years ago; while now these same lands cannot be bought for \$200 to \$10,000 per acre. The same situation is again presented to you. Are you going to let these golden opportunities slip by you for the second or third time? Meditate over these facts and be convinced by coming and investigating Sunnyside, the Modern Suburb. COME OUT TODAY. WE PAY YOUR FARE.

# Grider & Hamilton

Home Phone 1100. Office 225 W. Second St. Sunset Main 836.

with ample room for the various departments of work now carried on. It is expected to have the new home ready for occupancy by October 1, and the opening of the fall work will be deferred until this date.

### EAGLE'S AERIE APPEARS

"The Eagles Aerie," the new organ of the Fraternal Order of Eagles published in Los Angeles, made its first public appearance yesterday. The paper is of handsome appearance, profusely illustrated with excellent half-tones of the officers of Los Angeles Aerie No. 102, F.O.E. It is to be a monthly publication, and is edited by John W. Staley.

**Both Were Sick**

Dr. Carter P. Monterey of Newport News came to the Galt House last night and with him he brought along a keen sense of humor. Apparently the doctor's hobby is taking clever hits at the affliction of avoiding common and ordinary terms in conversation.

"Name me a great difference in things," said Dr. Monterey, "at least, most people seem to think so and act in accordance with this supposition. Certain defects and diseases have been rendered quite grotesque, for a time, by dint of elegant names applied.

"Even a 'cold in the head,' the most provoking and vulgar disorder possible to honest people, can be dignified and palliated a little by calling it 'influenza.'

"I once called on a gentleman and his wife—the former a plain, bluish man, the latter a 'gentle,' aff-

woman—both patients of mine and both thoroughly sick with a 'cold in the head.'

"The man was taking it naturally and hard. The woman was dressed in a showy, carefully-made dress, and was clearly doing her best to make a handsome thing of her uncomfortable condition.

"And how is madam today?" I said, addressing the woman.

"Oh, shockingly ill!" she replied, trying to look interesting in spite of her swollen eyes and red nose. "I am afflicted with the per-valling id-


"She pronounced the last word as if she were establishing the character of a fashionable woman by the elegant manner of having the 'id-

"And you are sick, too?" I said, addressing the husband.

"Yes, sir," he said with honest emphasis, "yes, sir, I'm having the confoundest horse-distemper that's round about here!"

"Thus the difference," [Louisville Herald.]

We'll stop at  
**TO HAVE LUNCH.**



**CHRISTOPHER'S**  
341 So Broadway, 2nd Fl.



# KRANICH & BACH PIANOS

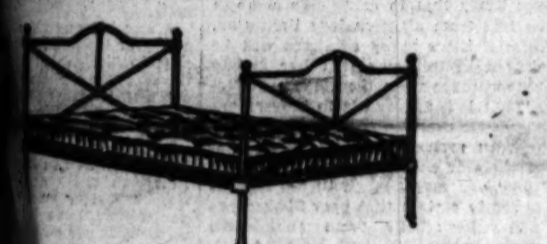
Over forty thousand satisfied purchasers in the last forty years, which means that an army of people have recognized the merit of Kranich & Bach pianos. They are musically and mechanically perfect. The K. & B. reputation insures those unfamiliar with the different pianos that they can purchase this reliable make with every assurance of getting an instrument complete in every essential.

The K. & B. Small Grand  
It equals in tone and scale pianos of any other make. It equals in tone and scale pianos of any other make. It equals in tone and scale pianos of any other make.



Geo. J. Birkel Co.  
Steinway and Cecilian Dealers  
345-347 SOUTH SPRING STREET

## Iron Bed \$1



is full sized, well made, with brass  
and is as good as any \$3.50 bed you  
can find in the city.

Table Springs.....\$2.50  
Cotton Top Mattress.....\$2.50

are sold, in sets only, this week for

**\$6.00**

Eastern Outfitting Co.,  
544-545 South Spring.

(No telephone or out-of-town orders accepted)

## PORTO RICAN COFFEE

Pleases every palate—  
Satisfies every sentiment—  
Delicious aroma—  
Prepared by experts—  
Packed in moisture-proof cartons—  
Order of your grocer—

Full Pound 35c

Do You Need Our Stuff?  
We Want Yours

AND WILL MAKE IT AN OBJECT  
TO YOU TO TRADE, THOUGH IT  
IS MID-SUMMER. WE HAVE  
BEEN RECEIVING NEW GOODS  
AND CAN SATISFY MOST ANY  
WANT FOR GOOD AND ARTISTIC  
FURNITURE.

BROADWAY DRAPERY and  
FURNITURE CO. 447 S. Broadway.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1904.

Part VI.-14 Pages.  
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## The True Story of the Horrible Labor War in Colorado.

### TRYING TO USURP EMPLOYERS' RIGHTS.

'Brewery Workers' Outrageous Demands  
Endorsed by Labor Council.

Furueeth Sounds Warning as to Power of Citizens'  
Alliance, but it is Not Heed—Some Interesting In-  
cidents of Unionism—Hay City Union "Leaders" Call  
Colorado Unionists Anarchists and Dynamiters.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Word has gone forth from the executive committee of the Labor Council that no union shall do things which will give to the Citizens' Alliance a club with which to beat unionism over the head. The warning came about through the stand taken by the Brewery Workers' Union at a recent meeting, which action was sent to the Labor Council for ratification. The Brewery Workers' Union is one of the strongest unions in the city, and heretofore has been on amicable terms with the master brewers. The workmen in the breweries in this city get the best of wages, and their hours are just what they desire. But in a recent meeting it was decided to ask for more wages, shorter hours, and to demand that unionists should be recognized in all breweries. It was decided that nothing that was of non-union make should be used in any brewery in San Francisco.

Every article that came in was to be submitted to the inspection of the walking delegate of the union, and if it was not satisfactory the men would either have it thrown out or go on strike. If a common yard broom, used to clean the refuse in the yards, happened to be bought of some peddler who made them in his own home, the broom must go or the men would. But to cap the climax, it was demanded that no employee of any brewery could be discharged without the sanction of the union, and no man could be employed in any capacity in any brewery unless he belonged to a union.

The matter was taken before the Labor Council for ratification and sent to the Executive Committee for action. The committee feared that the radical measures would start trouble which would be far-reaching, and reported against the new agreement, with the recommendation that the workmen be satisfied with present conditions.

**FURUEETH SOUNDS WARNING.**  
Andrew Furueeth, secretary of the Sailors' Union, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Labor Council, made the report to the council and asked that it be adopted, and the fight was on once. Delegates from the Brewery Workers' Union in impassioned speeches accused the Executive Committee of cowardice. They made the usual union speeches and the sentiment of the council was plainly in favor of the new schedule.

**DENIES EMPLOYERS' RIGHT TO CONTROL.**  
[STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—An example of the kind of law union labor men believe in was given in the testimony before the Superior Court in the case of the Nevada Stables against the Stablemen's Union. The proprietor of the stables asked for an injunction to prohibit the union from picketing his place. C. P. Monroe, commander-in-chief of the pickets, was placed on the stand. Monroe explained that he had been chosen for this position because he "knew all about the law." The specific question was asked Monroe if he recognized the right of the proprietor of the stables to run his business in his own way so long as it did not interfere with the union.

"No, he has not," was the reply. "Do you, as a union man, recognize the legal right of Mr. Pierce to enter into agreement with his employees as to the number of hours they shall work or the wages they shall receive?" was asked.

"He has no such right," was the emphatic answer.

**UNIONISTS BRUTALLY ASSAULT A CRIPPLE.**  
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Events of the past week bear out fully the assertion that a large number of members of unions are thugs of the worst sort. That these assaults are made at the instigation of the heads of the unions is a matter of common knowledge, and this fact was made plain when John Walsh and Homer Fabbri, two striking hackmen, were arrested for a vicious assault on W. D. Kent, a non-union hack driver.

The assault was a most cowardly and brutal one, owing to the fact that Kent is a cripple and not able to defend himself against one man. These

you shall have \$2 a day for your work. You have been getting \$5 but from now on your pay will be \$3 a day."

**HAVE TWO OPINIONS.**  
Unionist leaders who have been in the East are telling their friends privately what they think of the situation in Colorado. Their private opinions are not what they express publicly. In public these leaders tell of the down-trodden miners, and how they are struggling for liberty against the combined influence of capital and bad weather. But the private opinion was expressed very volubly last Sunday by O. A. Tveitmo, editor of the organ of the Building Trades Council. Tveitmo is a strong unionist but who he is in Colorado was too much even for him.

"The whole trouble," said Tveitmo, "was caused by the miners and the unions. Those men are not unionists at all, they are anarchists and dynamiters, and they have been running things with a high hand. They are not American citizens but are the offshoots of the European nations, who have come over here because the police will not let them live in their own countries. Now they take the name of the union and go to work their murderous methods in Colorado until an outraged people is compelled to rise up and drive them out. They are men who deserve no sympathy from anyone."

### LABOR EDITOR LEAVES DEBTS.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF NOTORIOUS WYNKOOP FAMILY SKIPS.

In Charge of the "Labor Advocate" at Albuquerque—Central Labor Union Holding the Sack—His Brother Harmon H. Wynkoop, Expelled from Union for Irregularities.

Some weeks ago H. H. Wynkoop, formerly an official of the Typographical Union of Albuquerque, N. M., was expelled from the union and skipped out, leaving his financial affairs badly tangled and with many irregularities which threatened to bring him into the courts if he were found. Now his brother, Frank M. Wynkoop, also of Albuquerque, is in trouble, and has left town. The Albuquerque Morning Journal tells the story of this unionist as follows:

"Frank M. Wynkoop, for some time past editor and manager of the Labor Advocate, an organ conducted under the auspices of the Albuquerque Central Labor Union, and supported by that organization, suddenly left the city yesterday, leaving behind him a problematical destination, a miscellaneous collection of unpaid bills, and a sorrowing organization who are left in the hole to get out the best way they can. The Central Labor Union will continue the weekly newspaper as heretofore, only they propose now to put it under a management that will insure them a run for their money, something they have failed to get under the late administration. Wynkoop having done all the running by himself, Wynkoop sent his family away several days since, supposedly for Los Angeles, and it is supposed that he has followed them to that city."

**STREALS AWAY QUIETLY.**  
The first known of his disappearance was when a letter written on a west-bound Santa Fe train was received by O. S. French, secretary of the Central Labor Union. In this letter he stated that he was going home, to a place where he could get a square deal. The secretary says he hopes he will have the square deal, so that the Albuquerque organization may get its chance at the square. Wynkoop is supposed to have paid all bills of the Labor Advocate. That he has not done this is evident to the officers of the union, who are receiving unpaid bills in quantities.

The Central Labor Union paid him \$100 a month for conducting the weekly newspaper, and a profit in the business was made. The officers of the union estimate that they have paid in for the support of the newspaper in the six months of its life some \$1950. All they have left to show for it is a somewhat dilapidated plant and the aforesaid unpaid bills. What Wynkoop did with the rest of the money is a problem. It is asserted by the officers of the Central Labor Union that he has expended a large portion of the money in the purchase of other portions over various bars. In his letter Wynkoop says that he will have just \$2 in his pocket when he gets to his destination. The officers say that they are not particularly concerned whether he has a cent when he arrives, they only hope his destination is distant.

**LEFT UNPAID BILLS.**  
The bills of the Labor Advocate, which Wynkoop represented he had paid will foot up more than \$200. The organization proposes to pay these bills and put the newspaper on its feet again, with a live management and a conservative and businesslike policy. Wynkoop has conducted a radical sheet, using the term "scab" freely, and filling the columns of his paper with abuse of the people who have been his chief supporters; all this against the wishes and counsel of the union. They now propose to alter this policy into a sane tone. With his brother, Harmon, H. Wynkoop, who was recently suspended from the Albuquerque Typographical Union for irregularities with the funds of the union, Wynkoop has been an active and persistent agitator and has taken a very active part in the movement of the more radical element among the labor unions of the city. The officers of the Central Labor Union say that they are relieved to have the man removed from the field, where he has done much to injure the cause of labor.

## TRUTH ABOUT THE COLORADO TROUBLE.

Emphatic Reply to Letter by Gompers—Western Federation's Record an Unbroken Chain of Violence, Eight-hour Legislation.

THE following statement, made by J. C. Craig, president of the Colorado State Citizens' Alliance in reply to a letter by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is one of the most interesting and most reliable reviews of the Colorado labor troubles that has yet appeared. The vital importance of many phases of the Colorado case makes this statement of interest throughout the country, and it is worthy of careful study as elucidating conditions in a place where rampant unionism was carried to the most appalling excesses. Mr. Craig's statement, recently made public, is subjoined:

"To the Public.—The industrial situation in Colorado and its supposed bearing upon questions of constitutional law affecting personal liberty appears to be attracting wide attention throughout the United States. Labor organizations in distant communities have given out fervent and superheated resolutions and hysterical newspapers have printed burning editorials, all of which have been done upon little or no accurate information or knowledge of the facts. No one is competent to pass judgment until the facts are known. No better example of unfair and misleading statement can be seen than the appeal issued by Samuel Gompers, the president, and others constituting the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, under date of June 29, 1904, addressed to organized labor of America.

"An examination of this remarkable document shows that it is not an appeal for contributions to support or furnish bread for starving strikers, but for financial contributions to maintain the legal rights of the Colorado miners, and is issued because the signers are firmly of the opinion that their only redress is to aid through the Federal courts of the United States, and organized labor is appealed to for financial assistance, so that the great question of constitutional liberty, human rights and civil government may be decided by the Federal courts, and we hope finally, proclaimed and sustained by the Federal courts of our country. If this is the purpose it is rather peculiar that the American Federation of Labor does not spend this money itself instead of asking that the contributions be sent direct to the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Gompers evidently had no intention of seeing to the application of the money to the purpose for which it is solicited.

"Mr. Gompers has always boasted to be a conservative labor man, and declared against lawlessness and violence. He must know the general reputation of the Western Federation of Miners as exemplified in the Cripple Creek district of Idaho and at Leadville, Telluride, Idaho Springs and Cripple Creek in Colorado.

**RECORD OF VIOLENCE.**  
"It is an unbroken chain of violence, private assassinations and wholesale murder and destruction of property by dynamite, yet Mr. Gompers seems perfectly willing that the money contributed at his solicitation for the alleged purpose of vindicating personal liberty shall go to such an organization, where it may be used to purchase more dynamite and more arms to aid the members of that organization in their insurrection against the legally constituted civil authorities of the State of Colorado.

"At Leadville and Telluride the miners' unions have voted money directly out of the union treasury to purchase arms and ammunition. At Cripple Creek when the quarters of certain leaders were raided by the military, dynamiting apparatus was found stored there. If Mr. Gompers is a conservative leader as his friends have always boasted it would seem that he would have taken some precaution to see that the funds contributed by his desire are not used for any such purpose.

"The opening statement of Mr. Gompers' appeal would lead any reader to infer that the whole State of Colorado is involved in turmoil and the rule of the gun and bayonet is supreme throughout the entire State.

**DISTURBANCE DISTRICTS.**  
"The plain facts of the case are that the industrial disturbance in Colorado is today and for months past has been confined to Telluride, Cripple Creek and the Trinidad coal fields. At most a part of three counties has been involved. For the greater part of the time less than 200 militiamen have been in the field. Colorado is a large State and except in these limited localities the remainder of the State has been undisturbed, and the citizens thereof have been peacefully engaged in their ordinary daily vocations.

"From reading some of the Eastern newspapers, or judging by Mr. Gompers' appeal above referred to, one would think that the Colorado case had permanently retired from business. They say 'under the combined domination in Colorado of the mine owners, the Governor and the military forces the State courts have been unable or unwilling to accord men a fair trial or any trial at all.' To show how silly this it is need only be stated that the courts in every judicial district and county in the State have held their usual terms of court and disposed of all civil and criminal business before them, with the single exception that Judge Stevens, the presiding judge of the district court of the district in which Telluride is situated, has refused to hold court, as-

signing as a reason the fact that the State militia was then in the country assisting the civil authorities. As this judge is apparently in sympathy with the striking miners to an extent that he granted at Grand Junction (150 miles from Telluride) an ex parte injunction to the miners against the military officers who were seeking to restore order at Telluride, it looks as if the strikers were attempting to attribute the acts of their own sympathizers to their opponents in order to make out a plausible appeal.

**GOMPERS IN ERROR.**  
"A clear demonstration that the statement of Mr. Gompers is incorrect may be seen from the fact that the district court of Clear Creek county during the present calendar year has tried thirteen union miners for alleged participation in the blowing up by dynamite of the Sun and Moon mine power plant near Idaho Springs, and about ninety citizens for alleged participation in the acts of a vigilance committee charged with deporting union miners after said explosion. The union men escaped punishment under the defense that the crime was committed in Gilpin county, and they are now being tried in Gilpin county. The courts in Teller county in which the Cripple Creek mining district is situated have proceeded in their usual course of business, and have repeatedly issued writs of habeas corpus applied for by the striking miners.

"Many Eastern newspapers comment upon the Colorado situation as if the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended. Such is not the case. No circumstances can be cited where the same has been denied. In nearly every instance the courts have decided that the prisoner was properly in custody. Such was the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles H. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Certain yellow journals and labor organizations take great delight in the statement that the striking miners are being held without the process of law. The leaders of the Western Federation of Miners have for years denounced as unconstitutional anything which has checked the perpetration of outrages in which members of this organization have been so prominent, or which has promised to bring them to justice.

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw. With good opinion of the law. The Supreme Court of Colorado has decided that the laws of this State vested in the Governor the power to determine whether or not an insurrection exists in any particular county and that the Governor's determination in that regard is final and absolute, and is not subject to review by the judiciary. It is an executive act, the act of a coordinate branch of the government as was frequently decided in Colorado in years past.

"Gov. Peabody before declaring an insurrection at Telluride, Cripple Creek and Trinidad made repeated and careful investigations into the situation through trusted agents, both official and unofficial, and no sane man with a knowledge of the facts and conditions will say that his findings that said localities were in a state of insurrection are improper or unreasonable. He therefore sent portions of the State militia at different times into said districts to assist civil authorities in restoring order.

"Let it be remembered that the Governor has never declared martial law or attempted to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

"At Leadville and Telluride the military have been used to assist the civil authorities in restoring order and for no other purpose.

**MOYER'S ARREST.**  
"At Telluride the military arrested and imprisoned Charles H. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, for alleged participation or complicity in acts of violence and unlawfulness in that district. The Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus, which was honored by the military, who produced the prisoner into court, and the court decided that he was properly restrained of his liberty and that his detention was lawful, and in due process of law. This settles the question. This is now the law of Colorado, declared by a properly constituted authority of the State.

"Mr. Gompers in his appeal condemns the Supreme Court as all other State courts for their findings in such cases and indicates that the only hope of the striking miners obtaining justice is in the Federal courts. If this is true it is somewhat astounding that the miners have not long ago gone to the Federal courts instead of wasting so much time and money on courts where they concede they could not obtain what they desired. It is evident that Mr. Gompers and the attorneys who have received such large fees from the Western Federation of Miners are not agreed as to what the law is. The attorneys heretofore have evidently proceeded upon the theory that no Federal question was presented. It would be hard to guess what there is new to the situation which presents a Federal question, giving jurisdiction to a Federal court. The same constitution and the same laws which have been construed by the Supreme Court of Colorado must be considered and con-

(Continued on Third Page.)

**TIMES SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.**  
The San Francisco office of the Los Angeles Times is in Room 10, Chronicle Building; telephone Red 5323.



cathedral of Madrid. He painted churches at Madrid. He is especially well known for his frescoed family of monarchs and with Manuel del Poyo, Garcia, the famous painter of Sevilla to 1778. He was a poet and composer, and his

In last two or three years some well-known glaciers have remained stationary, while others have actually increased in length, wherefore the hope is expressed that a period of growth has arrived.

This high grade organ was made by the A. B. Chase Co., who are noted for their fine pianos—nothing ever made can surpass them. This is a fine chance for someone.

100

...the dynamite and...  
...responsible to detect or capture him.  
...a stick of dynamite in a dam or un-  
...a pipe line or in a power plant  
...would deprive the citizens of light a

t into a law. Different Legislators  
had their various individual ideas  
of what the law should be. Each in-  
sisted on his own, and even the

were, to the judicial department. If the courts curbed their lawlessness, we would hear the old cry of 'government by injunction.' According to

I'd just as leave live one place as th  
rest—  
Thank God they's hang-up-people ev'ry  
where.  
—[Baltimore American,

*Wireless Telegraphy in Operation.  
Telephoning on a Streak of Light.  
New Hearing Apparatus for Deaf  
People—Science Made Easy.*

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TIMES.]

At this stage the inquirer is prepared to pass to the pavilion of the Marconi Company, and commence the study of wireless telegraphy. When he stands before the transmitter and sees the strong, brilliant flash be-

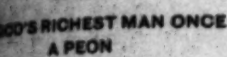
The constant charge of Russians that we had developed into an unattractive nation, coupled with the dissension of the question in the United States, caused me to call at the Foreign Office and the Admiralty, and to ask permission to examine the corre-

essential element in the world's peace. It is more than that; it constitutes a nation toward which the August Master, as well as the role of Russia, has shown the most kindly interest. Weeds that have sprung from the extraneousities of the hemispheres, both of which are the beginning of their greatness, seem to be called toward a natural relationship. The elements and sympathies of which they have already given evidence one to the other.

It is in this sense that I am, you Sir, expressing myself to the members of the Federal Government as to the influential power with whom you may find yourself in contact, giving them the assurance that I am, on the part of the August Master, counting upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our August Master during the important crisis through which it is now passing. I am glad to see the publication of the Watch. Secretary Dewey asked me to find no basis of arrangement before your strength is exhausted then that you will lose no count of your position in the world? The hope of reunion is growing less and less, and I wish you to improve your position in the world. Separation which I fear must come will be considered by Russia as one of the greatest possible misfortunes. . . . The first and last of Russia's interests and will continue to stand by you. We are very, very anxious that some means should be adopted; that some course should be taken which will prevent the division that now seems inevitable. One separation will be followed by another. You will break into fragments. . . . You will be the center of Russia's desire, above all things, the maintenance of the American Union as one indivisible nation. . . . There will be no progress, no improvement, no belief that intervention could do no good at present. Proposals will be

The necessity of cheap cotton in England, which it was thought could only be obtained by the use of cotton gins, gins and presses, was one of the arguments for the termination of the war. Some English statesmen urged Napoleon, in 1862, to recognize the Southern States. The Emperor expressed his desire that peace should be established, but he declined to do so alone. The relations between the English and Federal governments in 1862 were very strained. During the summer of this year, the Imperial Government determined to send two agents to America, one to New York and the other to San Francisco, and to give the American Government an official proof of its desire that the Union should be preserved. The secret orders given to the commanders of these fleets have not been known. The archives of either the Admiralty or the Foreign Office. The only inference to be made is that the

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George  
th Floor, La



**Please Cut This Out and Mail to Us Today.**

that are in the least of color, and his confidence is not given to any institution. This is shown by his disregard for banks, with which he will have nothing to do. He uses his mine as a bank, and opens it only when he is in need of money. On these occasions he will ship a few sacks of ore to the bank, and cash it as his house, and has and lock the mine until the money is all gone and he is in need of more. It is to be regretted that this method of banking cannot be used in general, although many of us do not know his balance to credit his mine. He is free from the slightest worry regarding the safety of his capital.—*Lantern's Weekly*.

The above article from "Lantern's Weekly" appeared in the Los Angeles

**Please Cut This Out and Mail to Us Today.**

**4th Floor, Lankershim Bldg. Cor. Third and Spring Sts. Los Angeles, Cal.**

# \$1.00 Shoe Sale

## 5TH ANNUAL

### The Broadway Department Store

BROADWAY, COR. FOURTH LOS ANGELES, ARTHUR LEVIN, PROPRIETOR

#### Mail Orders Will Be Filled for Dollar Shoes if You Order Promptly

If you mail us your orders so that we get them by Tuesday morning we will undoubtedly be able to supply your wants with these dollar shoes. There's an immense quantity, but unless your orders reach us not later than Tuesday, it's doubtful if the quantity will meet the demand. In ordering by mail be very careful about the size, and, above all things, be prompt in ordering.

#### Men's Patent Leathers \$1.00

Oxfords, All Sizes, Worth \$2.50

Men's patent leather oxfords, blucher cut with inlaid seal tops; stylish spring lasts, half double extension welted sole, new styles, plenty of sizes if you come early; extra good values at \$2.50; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**MEN'S OXFORDS**—Made from fine grade vic kid with plain or capped toes and extension sewed soles, good range sizes, comfortable, serviceable oxfords worth \$2.50; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

#### Men's \$3.00 Kid Shoes \$1.00

Others of Box Calf and Patent Leather

Men's shoes of vic kid, box calf, or patent leather; all shapes, styles, weights and sizes; many of these are factory samples; only one pair of a kind; others in complete lines of sizes and widths; absolutely new shoes that embody all the style points as to shape, last, and style of leather; most of them have hand welted soles; some regular \$2.50 values, others \$3.00 values and a few of them worth \$3.50; first choosing will be best, so come early; sale price per pair \$1.00.

**OUTING SHOES**—for men; made from white canvas or linen; with heavy Goodyear welted rubber sole; for lawn tennis, beach or outing; sale price per pair, \$1.00.

**SOUTHERN TIES**—for men; made from good quality calf skin with medium round plain toes and single sewed soles; cut high in front and high over instep; a cool, comfortable shoe for summer wear; \$2.00 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**DANCING OXFORDS**—for men; made of either patent leather or vic kid; hand turned soles and plain dressed toes; just the thing for the ball room; \$2.00 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

#### Men's High Grade Slippers \$1.00

Men's house slippers, made from soft vic kid, either tan color or black; opera or Everett cut; hand turned soles; women's slippers cut high front and back; all excellent \$1.50 values; sale price per pair \$1.00.

#### More Than 20,000 Pairs of Shoes for Men, Women and Children—All New Shoes

All Styles, All Grades, All Sizes—Values to \$3.50

### One Dollar a Pair

The gigantic proportions of this sale are beyond the conception of the average shoe buyer. We've been scouring the markets for nearly a year picking up lots of shoes from innumerable manufacturers for this event. Two different trips have been made by our shoe buyer to the Eastern markets to secure merchandise for this magnificent sale, and every basement and store-room which we could secure has been filled to the brim with shoes for our Dollar Sale. Several carloads of seasonal footwear are involved in this tremendous transaction. For more than a month these goods have been arriving and the stock is now complete in every detail. Every style, weight and last in men's, women's and children's shoes is represented. Some are worth \$2.00, some worth \$2.50, some \$3.00, and many worth \$3.50. Remember, there's not an old shoe in the lot; they are all fresh, clean, down-to-date models and styles that will please the most fastidious. People who never think of paying less than \$3.50 for shoes can be satisfied and pleased from this enormous assortment at \$1.00 the pair.

#### Don't be Finicky

Just because you've been in the habit of paying from \$3 to \$5 for your footwear, is no reason why you shouldn't patronize this Dollar Shoe Sale, for all the shoes featured are regular \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes and some of the samples worth even more than that.



#### Sizes for All

In most shoe sales where ridiculously low prices are quoted, you usually find little skimped lots of small sizes and narrow widths. This sale, however, is different. In the major portion of the lots represented there's a complete size range in both lengths and widths.

#### Manufacturers' Samples Best Styles for Both Sexes, \$3.50 Values \$1.00

Some of the strongest merchandise featured in this Dollar Sale is a big lot of factory samples embracing the lines of several of the most noted shoe makers to the trade. Men's shoes of all descriptions and styles; women's shoes, oxfords, slippers, jellies, comforters, etc.; all of them finished and as they appear in the store. Many of them worth \$3.50, some worth even more. If you can get a pair of sample shoes in your size you'll be fortunate; they all go at one price while they last, \$1.00 a pair.

#### More Than One Hundred Sales Will Sell Dollar Shoes

With an army of more than one hundred salespeople, which you are accustomed in the Broadway Department Store unless you come early. Another point—in the rush and excitement of the sale, you may make mistakes. Be sure you get the shoes you call for and be very particular to see that your choice is the one you want. It's much easier to rectify a mistake while the transaction is fresh in the salesperson's mind than to do so later, after the stock has been sold.

#### Women's Patent Leather Shoes, Actual \$2.50 Values

Women's shoes made from good grade bright patent leather; chic cut, medium weight flexible sewed soles, round toes, tips, stylish, dressy, comfortable shoes that are extra good values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**OUTING SHOES**—for women, made from tan colored vic kid, in high with cloth tops, stylish, round toes with tips and heels, laced with hooks, just the thing for beach and mountain wear; worth \$3.00; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

#### Patent Leather \$1.00

Oxfords; \$3.50 Ones, for Women

Women's stylish oxfords, made from bright patent leather; hand turned soles; blucher cut with well ribbon ties; plain dress toes and Cuban heels; newest style of the season; plenty of sizes; splendid \$3.50 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES**—of women's oxfords; a large collection of styles and kinds; made from vic kid, patent leather, Russia calf, box and velvet calf; hand welted and hand turned soles; some with French heels; all high grade and all extremely stylish; good assortment of sizes; \$3.50 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**WOMEN'S OXFORDS**—patent calf skin vamp with dull quarters; new, Gibson tie pattern with ribbon tie over instep; coeane heels, plain dress toes, hand turned soles; \$3.50 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**WALKING OXFORDS**—for women, made with hand welted extension soles and Cuban heels; some in three button style, some lace; straight or wing last; stylish, \$3.50 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**WOMEN'S JULIETS**—made of vic kid; hand turned soles and either black or capped toes; some with rubber heels; \$3.00 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.00.

**WOMEN'S OXFORDS**—made from extra soft kid; broad common seam toes and low heels; hand turned soles; cool and comfortable for house or street wear; splendid \$2.50 values; sale price per pair, \$1.00.

#### Sale of Surplus Stock "Crown" Shirt Waists

PRICES ABOUT HALF

We recently purchased the surplus stock from the manufacturers of the celebrated "Crown" shirt waists for women. This is the second shipment of these goods. The first portion of them were offered a week ago and some styles are duplicates of those featured in that waist sale; others are decidedly different in style; every waist in this collection is constructed on scientific lines from the best imported materials mostly in neat black and white effects; styles are absolutely correct in every way and altogether the offering is one of unusual merit—but when the price concession is considered these bargains stand out with wonderful prominence. Here are the prices for your consideration.

98c for "Crown" Shirt Waists Worth up to \$2.00  
\$1.25 for "Crown" Shirt Waists Worth up to \$2.48  
\$1.48 for "Crown" Shirt Waists Worth up to \$3.50

Sizes 32 to 40 in. in most of the styles, some as large as 44. Come before the assortment is broken.

#### Wash Silk Waists \$2.48

Values up to \$3.50

Genuine wash silk waists, made from extra selected "corded silk"; daintiest colorings imaginable, pink, blue, old rose and gray; made with shirred yokes, fancy knot ties and ends; lace insertion collar; good assortment of sizes; good values at \$3.50; Monday each \$2.48.

#### Embroidered Waists \$3.98

Actual \$7.50 Values

Handsome embroidered waists made from extra selected "corded silk"; daintiest colorings imaginable, pink, blue, old rose and gray; made with shirred yokes, fancy knot ties and ends; lace insertion collar; good assortment of sizes; good values at \$7.50; Monday each \$3.98.

#### Dainty Undermuslins

At Deeply Cut Prices

Monday we offer an immense lot of lace-trimmed petticoats; fully 50 dozen of them in 8 distinct styles; made from soft finished long cloth, extra wide and full and finished with good flounce and under-flounce as well as duff ruffle, handsome lace edges and insertions; we had these same style skirts in stock in the regular way at \$2.48 and \$2.98; but these come to us at a price concession of nearly half and they go on sale at a like reduction; actual \$2.48 and \$2.98 values; Monday each \$1.48.

#### 98c Nainsook Drawers 75c

Fine drawers made from excellent quality nainsook; extra wide and all lengths; finished with insertion and ruffles trimmed with wide valencienne lace; regular 98c values; Monday, each 75c.

#### 69c Bib Aprons 49c Each

Fancy bib aprons made from extra quality lawn; trimmed in good embroidery; very full and daintily made; sizes for misses and women; 59c values; today each 49c.

#### 10 Dozen Summer Wrappers

Worth 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.48

Come Early for these 50c

Monday we will clean up a small lot of about 10 dozen odds and ends from our women's wrapper stock; various kinds and styles made from good material; light and dark colors; almost every size may be found in the assortment; regular prices 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.48; there'll be a big rush for these and they may not last until noon so time your shopping accordingly; Monday while they last, each 50c.

#### Mohair Traveling Coats \$9.98

A small lot of full length traveling coats; made from good quality mohair in blue, black and gray; belted back and top cape; excellent values at \$15.00; Monday while they last each \$9.98.

#### Walking Skirts \$2.98

Made from all wool material in dark serviceable colors; others of fancy suitings; finished with straps and buttons; special values for Monday \$2.98.

#### Walking Skirts \$4.98

New walking skirts made from light weight novelty cloths and mixed suitings; decidedly new styles; elegantly tailored; \$6.00 values; Monday each \$4.98.

#### 12½c Lonsdale and Berkley Cambric On Sale from 8 to 9 A. M. Monday 6½c yard

Monday morning between the hours of 8 and 9 we will sell one case of Lonsdale and Berkley cambric, ranging in length from 1 to 10 yards. This is a great bargain, worth in the regular way 12½c a yard. No telephone or mail orders will be filled; not more than 12 yards to any one customer and positively none to dealers. Monday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9, per yard 6½c.

#### Mercerized Pongee Waisting Specially Good Value at 45c, Yd... 25c

In the recent past we have offered some exceptional values in popular waisting fabrics, but here's the crowning effort of the season—beautiful mercerized pongee waisting, a material that will retain its silky appearance after washing; these come in a beautiful range of patterns, including neat raised figures and floral designs; there is no more popular fabric to be had for summer waists at any price and very few materials that are as attractive or that possess the washing qualities of these cotton pongees; they are priced almost universally at 45c; on sale Monday at the Bargain Center, per yard, 25c.

#### Other Tub Fabrics at a Saving

White lace striped lawn in a large range of popular styles; lace stripes and corded; in the desirable shades of navy, cadet and cream; also black; a very popular wash suiting that is generally priced at 25c; Monday only per yard, 12½c.

Linen etamines, imported goods of fine quality in a decidedly new weave; very desirable for street costumes; the colors are blue, tan, green, turquoise and the much wanted natural linen shade; actual 45c values; Monday, per yard, 25c.

Mercerized striped linen etamines; a light airy wash fabric in the natural linen shades with colored mercerized stripes; others with raised mercerized stripes in white; worth 35c; Monday while they last 15c.

Figured Swiss, either light or dark grounds with neat figures, stripes and floral designs; pretty patterns; these have raised mercerized cords of self stripes; 12½c value; Monday per yard, 7½c.

#### Big Chances to Save on Notions

"The Broadway" best six cord spool cotton; 200 yards to the spool; black or white; all numbers; equal to any 6c cotton on the market; Monday 7 spools, 25c.

White finishing braid; good assortment of patterns; worth 5c; Monday per bolt, 2c.

Sewing silk; black, white and all colors; worth 5c; Monday per 2c.

"Hump" hooks and eyes; black or white; all sizes; worth 2½c; Monday per card, 1c.

Box of assorted toilet pins; jet heads and perfect points; worth 2½c; Monday per box, 1c.

60-inch cloth tape measures; plain figures; Monday each, 1c.

Linen thread; black, white or colors all numbers; worth 5c; Monday per spool, 2c.

Good dress shields made from fine quality stockinette; washable; two sizes; Monday per pair, 4c.

#### Basement Bargains

A fine assortment of new hammocks at all prices; notable stiffened sort that are guaranteed by the manufacturer for 10 years; fitted with first quality crystal reading lenses that are guaranteed to suit the requirements of your eyes; no better glasses to be had at any price; our price complete, \$2.50.

First quality crystal lenses fitted to your eyes and inserted in your own frames; our price per pair, \$1.00.

Aluminum frames, complete, \$1.00.

Japanese bowls; blue and white decorations; good size; worth 10c; Monday each, 5c.

50 piece dinner set; some pieces slightly nicked worth \$3.98, only a few sets; Monday while they last, \$1.98.

#### Chiffon Hats Less Than

TWO SPECIALS FOR

Handsome tucked chiffon and shirred silk hats on straw crowns; mostly black and white but in colors in the lot; regularly worth \$1.98 and \$2.48; Monday each, 98c.

Fancy chiffon hats made from fine quality material; on straw crowns; in combinations of chiffon and fine straw braids; excellent shapes and values; worth up to \$3.98; Monday each, 98c.

#### New Japanese Wash Silks 35c

Sold in Most Stores at 50c and 60c

Monday we place on sale 100 pieces of new Japanese wash silks; both solid and splendid assortment of colors; excellent for shirt waist suits, children's suits and dresses; all over town at 50c and 60c; Monday, per yard, 35c.

Black peau de cygne; all silk; a soft clinging material that is much in demand for outside garments; separate skirts and shirt waists; full yard wide; worth \$1.48; Monday per yard, 98c.

Cream and white fancy waist silks; plain and fancy Louisiana; plain peau de cygne; corded taffetas; fancy Bengalines; satin Duchesses; fancy taffetas and all silk poplins; small figures, dots and brocaded effects; suitable for evening and street wear; values up to \$1.48; Monday per yard, 98c.

Wash messalines, white and black; small figures; suitable for shirt waist suits and dresses; worth \$1.00; Monday per yard, 98c.

2½-inch black peau de cygne; all silk; a soft clinging material that is much in demand for outside garments; separate skirts and shirt waists; full yard wide; worth \$1.48; Monday per yard, 98c.

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#### Editorial Sheet.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

THIRTY YEAR.

Theaters.

RPHEUM—Modern Vaudeville.

EVERY NIGHT. MATINEES SUNDAY.

Week Commencing Monday.

GALLERIE BERGERE & CO.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT. MATINEES SUNDAY.

Week Commencing Sunday.

THE ULRICH STOCK.

Michael St.

Next Week—WICKED.

HUTES PARK.

Sunday Afternoon.

United States Indian.

From Phoenix, Arizona—The.

NEW ON THE CAPT. CARD.

THE NEWARK FIRE. BATH. SMOKE. FLAMES ARE.

CASINO THEATER.

NATURAL TODAY—TODAY—TODAY—TODAY.

“OLIVETTE”

Next Week—THE TELEPHONE.

RAILROAD RECORD.

CAMP CITY.

AT BARSTOW.

MOVE OF SANTA FE IN.

STRIKE CAMPAIGN.

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San Francisco.

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WEEK

Women's 15c Handkerchiefs 10c.  
250 dozen assorted handkerchiefs in plain hemstitched linen, unlaundered initial linen, fancy lace trimmed and Swiss embroidered; all of extra quality; reg. 15c values. Cleanup Sale price, choice 10c

**Our Saturday Half Holidays Appreciated**  
Several civic bodies and hundreds of individuals have expressed their appreciation of our leadership among department stores of closing at 1 o'clock on Saturday during July and August. In giving these half holidays we in effect give each employee a 9-hour day equal to 9 days vacation with pay during the summer—and it is a vacation that every employee irrespective of time of service can enjoy. The popular trading by the public on Saturday morning is the best criterion of general approval of our action.

**Lamburger's**  
127 to 147 N. Main St. Los Angeles

# CLEANUP SALE

## Cleanup Sale of Linens

**15c Linen Huck Towels at 10c**

Displayed in our windows a portion of a lot of 50 dozen linen huck towels in Ireland; have nicely hemmed ends, are 17x34 and are a splendid towel for lodging houses or hotels; reg. 15c values. Cleanup Sale price, each 10c



Bath Towels—full bleached, heavy 14 inch size with five inch red woven hemmed ends, a good 50c Cleanup Sale price 29c

Huck Towels—a lot of 40 dozen fine 16 inch size; have long combed fringes, also scalloped and fancy designs. They are one of our best 40c sellers. Priced for the Cleanup Sale at 25c

Towels—full bleached, 17x34 inch hemmed ends with four inch fancy white floral border. A lot of 60 priced at 29c each. Offered for the Cleanup Sale at 15c

Towels—unbleached; a lot of 40 16 inch size; finished with long fringes. Reg. 25c values. Priced for the Cleanup Sale at 15c

Linen Crash Toweling—full bleached, 17 inches wide, extra heavy and absorbent, is imported direct from Ireland and is a 15c value. Priced for the Cleanup Sale per yard 9c

Loom Dice Table Tops—45x45 inches, heavy weave, will launder and wear nicely and are a regular 85c value. Cleanup Sale price 59c

Damask Bureau Scarfs—all linen, 10x54 inch size; will give good service, launder nicely and have sold at 75c. Cleanup Sale price 50c

Cream Damask Napkins—made in Germany, have fancy floral patterns. They are strictly all linen, 20x20 inch size, have fast edges and have sold at \$1.75. Cleanup Sale price per 9c

## Cleanup Sale of Silks and Dress Goods

**\$1.00 Shirt Waist Suit Silks 50c.**  
About 2000 yards in the lot—not an odd piece or color. They are in street and evening shades and are in Taffeta and Louisene weaves with small overshot effect, hairline stripes, small woven figures, pin stripes and others; are 20 inches wide and have sold up to now at \$1.00. Cleanup Sale Price 50c per yard.

**85c Cream Habutai Silks Yard 69c.**  
50 pieces of this popular cream silk for street and evening wear; serviceable for dresses, waists or kimonos; heavy quality; soft finish; will launder nicely; is 27 inches wide and sells over all counters at 85c. A Monday special for the Cleanup Sale per yard 69c



Tussah and Poplin Pongees—the Tussah Pongee in the natural color also a Poplin weave in Pongee color; soft finished but both are of pure Tussah silk, 30 to 36 inches wide and have sold up to now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price per yard \$1.00

20 inch Black Messaline Louisene A soft dress silk at present very popular; is a rich black, pure silk and an excellent 1st quality. A small lot of five pieces while they last, Monday for the Cleanup Sale per yard 69c

24 inch all Silk Satin Foulards—one thousand yards in neat shirt waist suit effects; navy and royal blue, black, brown, tan and red grounds with small white polka dots, figures and checks printed on fine quality satin; full 24 inches wide and a regular \$1.00 value. Cleanup Sale up sale price per yard 50c

42 inch Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris—in all the wanted street shades; also black; are a handsome Crepe weave; light weight; equally as pretty as Crepe de Chine; tucks and plaits nicely; is of silk and wool, 42 inches wide and a regular \$1.00 value. Cleanup Sale price per yard 50c

Plain and Fancy Mohair—Sicilian and Brilliantine weaves in popular colorings also black. Also fancy Mohairs in neat shirt waist suit effects; crisp finished; very wiry; are 45 inches wide and worth \$1. Cleanup Sale price per yard 75c

Wool Dress Materials—regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values in the popular colors; also black. Include nub Mistral, nub and flake Serges, nub Canvas cloths, Grenadines, fancy Scotch suitings and others; widths 46 to 54 inches. Cleanup Sale price, 69c per yard.

85c Mohair Sicilians—46 and 52 inches wide; colorings navy, royal, red, golden and wood brown, two shades of gray; also black. Are crisp lustrous finished. Cleanup Sale price per yard 69c

48-inch Cream Mohair Mistral—a popular wool material; coarse open rough yet sheer weave; light weight; crisp lustrous finish; is of wiry Mohair wool; full 48 inches wide and an actual \$1.25 value. Cleanup Sale price per yard 75c

45 to 54-inch Plain and Fancy Mohairs—fifty pieces in the lot; popular colors, also black. Also fancy Mohairs in shirt waist suit effects; brilliantine and Sicilian weaves; are lustrous finished; very durable and have sold to now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price per yard \$1.00

Plain and Fancy Mohairs—Sicilian weave; navy, golden brown, tan and champagne grounds with small overshot effects in white and colors; also plain shades of navy and brown; all of them wiry, crisp mohairs that will give the

Member L. A. Realty Board. Pier Tract.



**Beach**  
for a resort. There are many features are made pre-appeal to you and to your trip on the loop-the-loop. **HOME BEACH**  
excitement. Instead of the attractions of the beach, appeal to you and to your look us up.  
fractions of Long Beach reach of their buzz. Cars leave Sixth at's a word to the **GE COMPANY**  
Phone Home 596. LONG BEACH, Townsend-Robins in 1904.  
**The Newest**  
The ones you notice have talked about. **INNES SHO**  
228 & Broadway.

## Boys' Clothing

**50 Wash Suits at \$1.00**

These style with fancy trimmed collars, separate trousers and ties to match; sleeves are pleated; the material, galathea, madras, and fancy stripe patterns; sizes, 12 to 16 years. Actual \$2.50 values. Cleanup Sale price, choice \$1.00

Boys' \$2.50 and \$3.00 Wool Suits—double breasted style, coats nicely lined, pants have taped seams. The materials, wool chevrons, tweeds and cashmeres. They are broken lines of 14, 15 and 16-year sizes. Cleanup Sale price, while they last \$1.95

Boys' All Wool Suits—including double breasted coat, vest and pants; Norfolk, sailor blouse and Russian blouse styles. All of them nicely trimmed and tailored. The materials all wool serges, velour, homespun, cassimeres and chevrons; sizes 12 to 16 years. Cleanup Sale price, choice \$5.00

Boys' Play Suits—"rough rider" style, long pants, single breasted military style with riveted buttons; the material a khaki cloth in tan shade; sizes 5 to 13 years; regular \$1.50 values. Cleanup Sale price 95c



**35c and 50c Gloves, per pair 19c.**

Women's Lisle Gloves—2-clasp; some with single row of embroidery, others have double stitched backs. They are in black, white, mode and gray. In the lot are a number of Taffeta silk gloves and black and white lace gloves; also gauntlet and elbow length silk mitts. Not a one worth less than 35c and most of them 50c values. Cleanup Sale price on bargain table, Monday only, per pair 19c

**75c Silk Gloves, per pair 50c.**

Women's two-clasp silk gloves in black and white; also two-clasp suede lisle gloves in black and white, finished with three rows of embroidery and have two pearl clasps; both lines regular 75c values. Cleanup Sale price per pair 50c

**\$2.50 Footed Jardiniers at 98c.**

The jardiniers are like cut are prettily tinted in shades of green, blue, brown and others, have two handles and four feet; are 12 inches across top and 11 inches high, are nicely glazed and would not be overpriced at \$2.50. Specially priced for the Cleanup Sale at 98c



## Cleanup Sale of Cloaks, Suits and Waists

**\$65 Silk Crepe and Voile Dresses at \$39**

These are 2 lines of the finest of the seasonable dresses and are in champagne shade also white. The waists are trimmed with silk faggoting or braid and the entire suits are made over silk foundations of good quality. They have been priced to sell at \$65.00. Cleanup Sale price \$39.00



Peau de Soie Silk Coats—Eton effects trimmed with self plaits, silk braids and buttons; have pretty lace trimmed cuffs; correct in style; well made. Priced for the Cleanup Sale \$25.00

\$20 Tailored Suits—all wool mixtures in light colors; are in military coat effect trimmed with self buttons. The skirts are in the newest flare shape and they are correctly tailored throughout. Cleanup Sale price \$10.00

\$30 Pongee Silk Suits—the waist trimmed with tucking or with red or black tailor stitching. They are very dainty, popular summer garments, regularly priced at \$25.00 and \$30.00. Cleanup Sale price \$19.00

Peau de Soie Silk Coats—Eton or box styles; plain or cape trimmed effects and are lined with either black or white silk and prettily trimmed with braid. Cleanup Sale price, choice \$15.00

\$1.50 White Lawn Waists—nice quality trimmed down front with all over tucks or lace and embroidery insertion; also faggoting yoke effects. Cleanup Sale price choice 98c

\$2.50 White Shirt Waists—fine lawn trimmed down front with tucks or embroidery and lace insertings; also a number of styles in voile effect, finished with pretty collars. Cleanup Sale price \$1.50

\$4.00 White Waists—fine lawn; trimmed with lace insertion and drawn work medallions; the collars trimmed to match. They are correct in style; nicely made. Cleanup Sale price \$2.50

\$3.50 Wash Skirts—of a fine linen-colored crease; trimmed with self plaits and buttons and nicely tailored; perfect in fit. Offered for the Cleanup Sale \$1.98

## Hair Goods

We have the most modern equipment in our hair dressing parlors and carry a full line of made hair goods. We also ask your favor for our manure and facial massage work. We specially feature the following hair goods:

\$1.50 Hair Switches—20 inches long, brown and blonde shades. Choice 98c

\$2.50 Hair Switches—22 inches long, brown and blonde shades. Priced \$1.49

\$4.00 Hair Switches—24 inches long in all shades of brown and blonde. Specially priced at \$1.98

"Lily" Pompadours—entirely new, are of fine wavy hair in all colors including gray and regularly sold at \$1.50. Specially priced Monday at 75c

\$4.00 Jams—full line in all shades except gray, the kind that others sell at \$4. Cleanup Sale price \$2.50

## Cleanup Sale in Knit Underwear

**Women's 20c Summer Vests at 12c—Lot of 200 dozen in low neck, sleeveless style, made with lace fronts; have colored edges and fancy yokes; all silk taped neck and arms; reg. 3 for 50c and 90c values. Cleanup sale price 12c**

**Children's 15c Vests—In low neck, sleeveless style, white only, are nicely finished around neck and arms and have sold all season at 15c. Now specially featured for the Cleanup Sale at, per garment 8c**

**Women's Summer Underwear—Including low neck, sleeveless vests in all over lace effect; are in pink, blue and white; also low neck sleeveless union suits in white only; are in knee lengths, cuff or lace trim'd, regular 25c values. Cleanup Sale price 25c**

**Women's Lisle Vests—Jersey ribbed, white only, high neck, long sleeved styles with pants to match, either cuff or lace trimmed in regular 75c values. Cleanup Sale, price per garment 50c**

**Women's Union Suits—Jersey rib, low neck, sleeveless style, lace trimmed knee, with pretty finished neck and arms. They are in white only and new goods. Now offered at 50c**



**The Hamburger Store**

### Mexico Interested in the Plumley Decision.

**COAL PRODUCTION.** The production of the coal mines in the State of Coahuila is rapidly increasing. The output is now approximately one million tons of coal and one million tons of coke a year. The Mexican Coal Company, operating "Las Esperanzas" property, producing about 400,000 metric tons of coal and 75,000 tons of coke per year, is the largest producer of coal in Coahuila on the Mexican International Railway. The company is building a new railway to the International. The company has 100 miles distant from the coast. It has an additional 100 miles to be purchased in the Mesquits district. The Coahuila Coal Company is selling its properties at Homito, situated 100 miles from the coast, on the International Railway, and at Mesquite, situated half a mile from Sabinas, it is producing about 250,000 tons of coal per year. The company is also producing shipping points are Sabinas, Coahuila, and Sabinas, Coahuila.

[illegible]

There is a scoundrel whose plots are matched by the love of one fair girl and the heroism of another. The author of *The Effendi*, Mrs. E. A. Ravenel, the blossom of a run-of-the-mill match, who was raised in a sem. educated in Paris, made the story of a boy, and awoke from a terrible dream, directed by a woman, to a brave but a daughter of New England with a brave soldier lover and a bright future—she is bewitching. Her "The Effendi," is an original story of a young plant that might have been transplanted from the rocks of Plymouth Rock to a Mohammedan hot-house, behind the Pyramids. The author has dealt with the difficult problem vigorously and consistently. The plant could not bear a direct blast.

Whithouse's publishers, Little, Brown & Company, announce that *"The Effendi"* has already gone into

**332 Byrne Building**  
**Phones 1293**

Men who are  
are the cry-  
Mr. Morgan  
a railway  
will power  
them in the  
r. He hasn't  
tape which  
lawyer-polit-  
into high

wrong idea  
I have any-  
Cabinets.  
er good hard  
the gov-  
better."

No Breakfast Table  
complete without

**EPPS'S**

The Cream of Cocoa.

**COCOA**

The Most Nutritious

**BEAUTY**

To look well take care of your complexion. Be not only clean, healthy, but beautiful in beauty's own way.

**Derm-Royale**

will remove those ugly marks from Eczema and Tinea. Used with DERM-ROYALE SOAP, a perfect skin is guaranteed.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS,  
or may be ordered direct.

Derm-Royale, 87 and 89  
Derm-Royale Soap, 60 and 62  
both in coin parcels.

For more information  
write to J. C. WALKER,

he shall serve in one or the other

MONDAY, JULY 17.  
 Formerly  
 Pacific O  
 TERMS  
 RIGHT  
 One-Third Cash  
 One-Third 6 Months  
 One-Third 12 Months  
  
 A Good Lot for \$100  
 See Any Real Estate  
 Agent  
 BUY NOW  
 Co.  
 DIRECTOR  
 H. E. MURPHY  
 E. E. RANDOLPH  
 F. E. ROBBINS  
 MAJOR G. E. A. B.  
 C. W. GATE  
 WALTER L. M.  
 J. V. VIGOR  
 npany?  
  
 to 8 feet wide, free mill  
 machinery.  
 ing Cyanide Ore. This  
 for this class of ore.  
 ing out shows the style  
 ant not less than \$300  
 eeks, redeemable at no  
 ?  
 and Contracts, in Bu  
 ta. If this profit equal  
 \$50 you still get your  
 pleased to show you  
 t. of Agencies, E. L.  
 Angeles, Depositaries  
 npany  
 Angeles, California  
 BEAUTY  
 TO look well take care of your  
 complexion. Do not allow  
 unsightly pimples, blackheads, etc.  
 to mar the beauty of your skin.  
 Derma-Royale  
 will remove these ugly marks.  
 cures Eczema and Tetter.  
 used with DERMAR-ROYALE  
 SOAP, a per cent skin is  
 secured.  
 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.  
 or may be ordered direct.  
 Derma-Royale, 51 per cent  
 Derma-Royale Soap, 25 cents  
 both in one package, \$1.25.  
 Derma-Royale and Derma-Royale  
 THE DERMAR-ROYALE CO.



BY THOMAS R. DAWLEY, JR.  
(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

(and human force) which the  
 edge of a wat' field of electric  
 - which was trying to place it  
 at the disposal of man and at  
 service. Men will presently pass  
 step by step from the investiga-  
 of these apparently crude and  
 ish things to the gradual con-  
 of the mental force that is knov-  
 - which is the door of the race heart,  
 at the mental force (the race, in-  
 - which is the mental force (the  
 u will is as desirous of it, world,  
 at the service of man as was  
 field of electricity. When it  
 is. In other words, these man-

then there drifted across my path-  
the most earnest American dis-  
ciple of the Beha. I knew, of course,  
knew every one that the claim to  
elation on the part of *Qaqa-Ullah*,  
Bab, the Gateway of God, rested  
the fact that he has been given  
a faculty of spontaneous verse. I  
seen this class of verse in the  
inal and in the translation, and  
with the same response in  
minded as I had the rhythmic sym-  
phony of Walt Whitman verse.  
about the woman who spoke to  
the Beha-Ullah a peculiar throb-  
pulse of something I had not  
in a sonnet, or a triolet, nor

"The words seemed to stir words;  
 the words seemed to stir words; there is-  
 mams to gather words about it. As a  
 manman gathers folds of drapery,  
 and through the words, when  
 taken, and the face that speaks them  
 trembled again that unfathomable some-  
 thing that trembled in the voice and  
 the figure of the unimpassioned dis-  
 ciple of Emerson and the devotee of  
 Beha-Uhah. And a third time I  
 pondered.  
 "And the Sphinx grew yet more si-  
 lence. I heard that Miss Detchen  
 had demonstrated the gift she  
 to a Scotch ancestor of the  
 is of the University of Edinburgh.  
 I these men and women I find, I

ists emphasized for the general comfort and benefit of the men. In the event it is not convenient, the stable-bearer takes a distance from the house, but the guests are welcomed to the house for the evening.

This is something that is not encouraged in many families, but a point is made of it here. The men are always invited to sit down with the women and spend their evenings with them. There is the graphophone there for their entertainment, and a library. The men who are obliged to board elsewhere for the winter are invited to the house for their Christmas (New Year's) dinner.

Similar comfortable arrangements are made for the maids. They have

...pel, and during the exercises a dog allowed one of the children into the sacro of worship. When the meeting was over the janitor was discovered locking the doors, not knowing of its existence. The building remained closed until the next day, and when the sexton opened the door the dog was occupying the pulpit, sound asleep.

Pieces of paper were scattered all over the auditorium and an investigation showed that twenty-four Bibles belonging to George Yeater's class had been torn into fragments. The janitor was near the front of the building when a neighbor told him that fact and ran on the point of saying things that he remembered where he was—

Turned screw round...	\$5.00	
Curtain Stretchers...	\$1.25	
Knifling, 6 sacks...	\$1.00	
Flue White Sawdust, 3 sacks...	25c	
4 Table Legs...	25c	
Lot of Cal. Panel Doors...	\$1.00	<p><b>WALL PAPER</b></p> <p>White Blinds 50c roll Gills 50c new roll</p>
3-foot Step Ladders...	50c	
10-foot Trestles, each...	\$2.50	
Roof Jacks, each...	\$1.25	

**ADAMS MFG. CO.**

740-42 S. Main

Successor: The Main Street  
Foundry, Est. 1888

**Ghirardelli's**

—I refer to the 'sage' I heard of two hours ago, which had retired to battle an' th' dist' not hear this vir'able states-  
man's demagogic thir-  
—because th' Whemmen  
—the long dis-  
—the con-  
—the rap-

was occupying the pulpit, sound sleep. Pieces of paper were scattered all over the auditorium and an investigation showed that twenty-four Bibles belonging to George Yester's class had been torn into fragments. The janitor of a religious turn of mind, but he was near forgetting that fact and was on the point of saying things when he remembered where he was.—

Lot of Cat. Panel Doors.....	\$1.00
3-foot Step Ladders.....	50c
10-foot Trestles, each.....	\$2.50
Roof Jacks, each.....	\$1.25

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**ADAMS MFG. CO.**

740-43 S. Main      Sunset, Tel. Main 1922  
 Home, Tel. Ext. 1922

White Blanks  
Gilt 25c new  
GOODWIN BROS.  
Ghirardelli's

best in vin'able states-  
how," said Mr.  
the follow'Dimmyerats it was,  
"He is," said  
why because th' linemen  
wist some wan  
solic finish'd th' linemen  
tion besides Hill  
with connectin' th' long dis-  
(Copyright, 1904, by  
with th' con-viction hall.  
Gerard Reiter,  
the Catholic Kn  
domestic was th' rapci-  
dead at his home  
other pages. At th' min-  
years.

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solic finish'd th' linemen  
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(Copyright, 1904, by  
with th' con-viction hall.  
Gerard Reiter,  
the Catholic Kn  
domestic was th' rapci-  
dead at his home  
other pages. At th' min-  
years.



**Lamburger's**  
127 to 147 N. Spring St. Los Angeles

## Our Most Successful Cleanup Sale

While we have held a number of Half-yearly Cleanup Sales—the present one greatly surpasses every previous effort—and that the great values we are giving is appreciated by the public was clearly shown by the liberal buying last week. No such prices on such meritorious merchandise can be or will be quoted by any other Los Angeles store. Don't miss the opportunity of supplying all of your wants this week. The goods are all seasonable and offered at reduced prices at the time you need them most.

### \$3 Silk Ruffs at \$1.50

An assorted lot of Liberty silk ruffs of nice quality; made extra full; have long flowing ends; are in solid white, or white and black combinations. Regular price \$3.00. Cleanup Sale price, while they last..... **\$1.50**

# HALF YEARLY

## Cleanup Sale of Women's and Children's Footwear



### Women's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Shoes at \$3.95

They are of patent kid or Vici kid; have hand turned soles; Louis XV or military heels; all of them fashionable toe shapes and all sizes in the combined lines. Cleanup Sale price **\$3.95**

MAIN FLOOR

Women's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Oxfords—Vici kid or patent leather; turned or welted soles; all sizes and in styles that will meet your approval. Cleanup Sale price **\$1.95**

Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Oxfords—of fine vici kid; either light turned or heavy soles; all in shapely comfortable lasts and all sizes. Cleanup Sale price **\$1.95**

Old Ladies' "Comfort" Shoes—made of soft kid stock; have broad toes; low heels; are in sizes 2 1/2 to 8 and are regular \$2 values; Cleanup Sale price **98c**

Women's \$2.00 Oxfords—Vici kid; D and E widths only but in all sizes. They are of good quality and nicely made. Priced for Cleanup Sale **\$1.45**

BASEMENT

### Women's \$1.50 One Strap Slippers pair 98c

They are of Vici kid; have low heels or opera heels; are finished with patent tips. They are in all sizes and are for either street or house wear. Can not be duplicated under **\$1.50**

Cleanup Sale price **98c**

BASEMENT

Girls' \$2.00 Calf Shoe—button style only; have spring heels; are in sizes 12 to 2; are on comfortable shapely lasts. Cleanup Sale price **98c**

Girls' Canvas Shoes—also Oxfords. They are in all sizes; are neat fitting; well made; regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Cleanup Sale price **98c**

Children's \$1.25 Shoes—Dongola kid; lace and button styles; are neat looking, well made and are in sizes 6 to 11. Cleanup Sale price **75c**

Women's \$1.50 "Comfort" Slippers—made with hand turned soles; low heels; all sizes. As a Sale leader, limit one pair, none to dealers, at **95c**

BASEMENT

## Cleanup Sale of Wash Goods



### 50c Scotch Plaid Madras per yard 15c

One lot of dark Scotch plaid Madras 29 inches wide; a heavy material for girls' school dresses and is a material that is worth 50c. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **15c**

20c Printed Pique—German printed Pique in stripes and dots; is 30 inches wide; washes nicely and is very serviceable for children's wear. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **8c**

20c Striped Lawn—a white satin stripe or lace work stripe lawn; both of them particularly nice weaves for either dresses or wrappers and has sold up to now at 20c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **10c**

50c Mercerized Basket Cloth Waistings—an imported weave in champagne or pink shades; they are among the newest of the season's weaves and are now displayed in our show window. The former price was 50c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **15c**

25c Mercerized Shirtings—double width, full 32 in. wide; an imported Madras shirting; white grounds with small cords, narrow stripes and tiny figures; will wear and wash nicely, and has been reduced from 25c for the Cleanup Sale to, per yard..... **15c**

35c Lace Striped Batiste—of light blue in a mercerized lace pattern; handsome lace for window display. Former Cleanup Sale price a yard..... **20c**

20c Dimity—2500 yards of 36 inches wide; choice line of dimity stripes; a cool sheer fabric reduced from 20c for the Cleanup Sale to per yard..... **10c**

20c Organdy Lawns—this is a new style of lawn; white grounds with designs; a very popular style. Worth 20c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **10c**

15c Dress Gingham—dress Gingham in pretty patterns; sell the world over at 15c. Cleanup Sale to per yard..... **10c**

## Cleanup Sale Go-carts and Baby Carriages



### Folding Go-carts at \$1.95

Are special leader for the Cleanup Sale; has perforated seat and back; green enameled gearing; 6 and 10 inch wheels; can be folded tightly to be carried easily on street car, yet is light and strong. Cleanup Sale price, limit one, no phone or mail orders. Monday only..... **\$1.95**

\$8.50 Stationary Go-cart—all rattan; heavy weave; has steel gearing and strong 10 and 20 in. wheels. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$6.48**

\$12.50 Reclining Go-cart—all rattan; shellac finish; the seat and back cushion upholstered in Bedford cord; has satin parasol with scalloped ruffles; rubber tired wheels; green enameled gearing; patent foot-brake and parasol rod. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$9.95**

\$15.00 Reclining Go-cart—all rattan; shellac finish; the seat and back cushions upholstered in denim with top tassels; the cushions are removable; choice of auto or 16 and 22 inch rubber tired wheels, green enameled gearing, large satin parasol with ruffled edge. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$12.48**

\$20.00 Reclining Go-cart—best quality rattan; shellac finish; has figured velvet upholstered seat and back cushions, removable; choice of white lace covered or satin parasol with scalloped edge; rubber tired wheels, green enameled gearing, patent foot-brake and adjustable parasol rod. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$16.50**

\$21.50 Reclining Go-cart—fancy rattan; shellac finish; has Florentine Damask upholstered seat and back cushions removable; lined satin parasol with 6-inch ruffle and rosette; auto rubber tired wheels; green enameled gearing; patent foot-brake and adjustable parasol rod. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$17.50**

BASEMENT

\$25 Reclining Go-cart—a swell Rattan cart; shellac finish; with simile silk Damask upholstered seat and back cushions; lined silk satin parasol with deep ruffle and rosette; auto rubber tired wheels; green enameled gearing; patent foot-brake and adjustable parasol rod. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$19.95**

\$35.00 Reclining Go-cart—upholstered seat, back and side cushions of fine quality silk Damask with ruffled edge, has finest quality silk satin parasol, lined; finished with double ruffle and rosette; and auto 6-inch rubber tired wheels; green enameled gearing; patent foot-brake and adjustable parasol rod; three-section hard maple handle with nickel plated trimmings. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$27.50**

\$15.00 Baby Carriages—A few odd baby carriages; fancy all rattan body with silk velvet and silk damask upholstery; lined satin parasol; green enameled gearing; rubber tired wheels; patent foot-brake and parasol rod. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$10.98**

## Cleanup Sale of Books

### Paper Covered Copyrights at 23c

There have been recently published in paper covers a number of the new copyrights including such titles as: "The Crisis", "The Virginian", "The Choir Invisible", "The Heart of Rome" and others. We have previously sold them in cloth bound editions at \$1.50. They are specially featured this week at..... **23c**



Cloth Bound Books—at least 150 standard titles by well-known authors to select from; they are nicely bound and finished. Priced this week at..... **15c**

Special Book Bargains—cloth bound editions that were formerly published at \$1.50 each. Our price has been \$1.18 and includes: "The Virginian", "The Crisis", "The Conqueror", "The Choir Invisible" and "Jean of the Sword-Hand". Our special..... **39c**

New \$1.50 Copyrights—bound with cloth and include such titles as "Janice Meredith", "If I Were King", "The Right of Way", "The Master Christian", "Barabbas" and others. Our price..... **58c**

New \$1.50 Copyrights—among the very latest and most popular including such titles as: "Brewster's Millions", "Lady Rose's Daughter", "Marjorie", "Anne Carmel", "The One Woman". Our price..... **79c**

## Summer Drugs

The subjoined list comprises household and toilet drug necessities for the summer season. The prices are cut for Monday only.

6 oz. Package Epsom's Salts—regular price 15c; for Monday only..... **8c**

6 oz. Bicarbonate of Soda—strictly pure; regular price 10c Monday, 3 packages..... **10c**

4 oz. Package Almond Meal—a summer toilet necessity; regular price 15c. Monday only..... **8c**

6 oz. Box Sulphur—chemically pure; regular price 15c. Monday 3 packages..... **10c**

6 oz. Bottle Vanilla Extract—made from best Mexican bean; regular price 75c. Monday price..... **55c**

4 oz. Cream of Tartar—an excellent chemically pure article; worth 15c. Price Monday..... **8c**

### \$2.50 Wash Shirt Waist Suits—\$1.45

Women's percale shirt waist suits in black and white shepherd check; the waist plain tucked, the skirts in plain flare. Also stripe and polka dot effects in red, blue or black—the waist and skirts trimmed with white lace. Also fine linen lawn suits in tan or blue trimmed throughout with fancy figured self trimming; none worth less than \$2.50. A Cleanup Sale leader, on bargain table, Monday only..... **\$1.45**

### \$12.00 Kashmir Rugs at \$8.95

These are known as Kashmir rugs or English art squares; are 9x12 or 9x10 1/2 ft; are in Oriental and Egyptian patterns and colorings; have distinct colors on either side; will wear twice as long as the ordinary kind. A lot of just fifty slightly soiled in transportation, but are regular \$12 values. Offered for the Cleanup Sale at..... **\$8.95**

THIRD FLOOR

### Fancy China Worth to \$1 at 25c

A Cleanup Sale of a large lot of fancy China and bric-a-brac, including French, German and Japanese China salad bowls, cake plates, vases, statuary, busts, cups and saucers, sugar bowls, celery trays, cracker jars, pin trays, jardinières and other pieces worth to \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price for Monday only..... **25c**



## Cleanup Sale of Refrigerators



### \$9.50 "Grand Rapids" Refrigerator

This is conceded to be the best ice saving water tight. The refrigerator has solid bronze locks and hinges, is of hard wood with raised carving; ice chamber holds about 30 lbs; regular price \$9.50. Cleanup sale price..... **\$5.98**

Ice Chest—They are made double, have a lining of charcoal sheathing underneath the zinc making them triple lined and absolutely the best in the market. The regular price is \$7.50. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$5.98**

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator—insulated with mineral wool, has sliding and adjustable shelf; ice chamber holds 30 pounds; is a regular \$11 value. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$8.50**

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator—has two sliding adjustable shelves, is lined with zinc, the ice chamber holds 50 pounds and is a regular \$15.00 value. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$11.50**

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator—has porcelain lined nickel plated interior; ice chamber holds 30 pounds; is a regular \$15.00 value. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$11.50**

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator—has two sliding adjustable shelves, is lined with zinc, the ice chamber holds 50 pounds and is a regular \$15.00 value. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$11.50**

## Cleanup Sale Bathing Suits, Caps

### Women's Crepe Cloth Bathing Suits at \$1.50

While these are the cheapest, they are better than any similarly priced suits on the market. They are of a fine black crepe cloth; prettily trimmed with a white braid and are specially priced for the Cleanup Sale..... **\$1.50**

Women's Bathing Suits—black or blue Brilliantines and Serges; are in plain trimmed styles or with colored Duck sailor collars. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.50**

Women's Bathing Suits—fine Brilliantine in black or blue; are made with pretty sailor collars, neatly trimmed with braid; amply proportioned and of exceptional values at..... **\$3.50**

Women's Bathing Suits—fine Sicilian in blue or black; are in low neck or sailor collar styles, neatly trimmed with braids. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$3.98**

SECOND FLOOR

Women's Bathing Suits—blue or black; made with sailor collar finished with white trimmings; also all black trimmed styles and low neck effects. Prices \$3.00 and..... **\$6.00**

Women's Bathing Shoes—French heel style; are of black Canvas at 75c; Sateen or Canvas, black and white at 50c; and black Canvas shoes that we specially feature..... **25c**

Women's Bathing Caps—figured or polka dot patterns; also plain colors and black at 10c, 25c and 50c. Also Bandana bathing caps at 50c and..... **75c**

**The Hamburger Store**

40c chocolate as a Monday special of 1 lb, we offer bon bons at per lb

## Pictorial Sheet

FREE LABOR PAGE

1934 YEAR

## KRANICH & P



The K. & B. Small

best in piano construction. It equals in every size, and embodies all the special features of K. & B. Pianos—including the

THE

## BABY GRAND CECILIAN

is seen by every one considering the value of a piano player. The Cecilian fully furnishes technique, indicates the equally important interpretation.

THE BABY GRAND CECILIAN

though the smallest made, has a tone volume far exceeding any other piano. It has new and important features which make it the best piano player.

Geo. J. Birke

Steinway and Cecilian Dealers

345-347 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Iron Bed

Bed is full sized, well made, with mattress and is as good as any \$3.50 bed in the city.

Cable Springs..... \$

Cotton Top Mattress..... \$

Above sold, in sets only, this week for

**\$6.00**

Eastern Outfitting

544-545 South Spring.

(No telephone or out-of-town orders accepted)

BARKLEY'S

PORTO RICAN

Pleases every palate—Satisfies every sentiment—Delicious aroma—Prepared by experts—Packed in moisture-proof Order of your grocer—

**Full Pound**

Do You Need Oil We Want Yours

AND WILL MAKE IT TO YOU TO TRADE, IS MID-SUMMER, BEEN RECEIVING NEW AND CAN SATISFY WANT FOR GOOD AND FURNITURE.

BROADWAY DRAPERY FURNITURE CO. 447





Store opens at 8:30 and closes at 5:30. We close on Saturday at 1 o'clock, during July and August.

**Muslin Underwear Sale.**  
Many at 1/2 Off—None Less than 1/3 Off

Odd Lines From This Season's Selling—Our Fine Goods.		
Second Floor.		
Gowns.	Corset Covers.	Skirts.
Regular \$2.50 gowns \$1.20	Regular \$5.00 covers 35c.	Regular \$1.50 skirts 95c.
Regular \$3.50 gowns \$2.00	Regular \$1.00 covers 65c.	Regular \$2.00 skirts \$1.10
Regular \$5.00 gowns \$2.50	Regular \$2.00 covers 85c.	Regular \$2.50 skirts \$1.50
Regular \$7.50 gowns \$3.50	Regular \$3.00 covers \$1.00	Regular \$3.00 skirts \$1.75
Regular \$9.50 gowns \$4.00	Regular \$5.00 covers \$3.00.	Regular \$4.00 skirts \$2.50
Regular \$10 gowns \$5.50		Regular \$5.00 skirts \$3.00
Chemises.	Drawers.	
Regular \$1.50 chemises 85c	Regular \$1.00 drawers 50c.	Regular \$7.50 skirts \$4.50
Regular \$2.00 chemises \$1.10	Regular \$1.50 drawers 85c.	Regular \$10.00 skirts \$6.00
Regular \$2.50 chemises \$1.50	Reg'l \$1.75 drawers \$1.10.	Regular \$12.00 skirts \$7.00
Regular \$3.00 chemises \$2.00	Reg'l \$2.00 drawers \$1.50.	Regular \$20.00 skirts \$10.00
Regular \$4.00 chemises \$2.00	Reg'l \$2.50 drawers \$2.50.	

## Low Priced Linens

Prices are to Popularize the Denary

## Save Half on Wash Goods

Yes, on many of them you will save more than half  
Dimities, Lawns, Linen and Knicker Suits.  
North Asia

## Two Specials: Ribbons—Neckwear

**Reductions Are!—On Some Items More:**

**South Alaska**

pieces salmon lafette ribbon, including  
satin, striped and Dresden ribbon. Worth  
regularly 50c to 50c the yard.

**Sale Price 28c**

fine quality black ribbons, from one to 5  
inches wide. They are our regular  
grade standard quality and worth from  
50c to 60c the yard.

**Sale Price 3c and 10c yard.**

50 dozen ladies' and boys' English croch-  
et golf and outing wear. They sold regu-  
larly for 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

**Sale price**

An assortment of Point Venice lace, ex-  
actly all sizes and styles in black, white  
and ecru. Sold regularly at \$2.50  
\$25.00.

**On Sale at 1**

## Couch Covers—Novelties.

and fancy goods buyer has just returned from the East. Special prices are the result.

*Third Floor.*

Hand embroidered Baggers, five stripes, embroidered rich Oriental color, 3 yards price, \$6.50.

**Sale price, \$3.95.**

Hand Turkish Mosque poncho covers. Many of them are embroidered in soft rich colors, \$10.00.

**Sale price, \$6.00.**

Hand made laundry bags, in cream and green canvas. Launder price, 50c.

**Sale price 25c.**

20x35 dainty ruffled bureau covers and organly, in white and blue combinations, lined with pretty crepe. Regular price 75c, 80c.

**Sale price 45c.**

Hand embroidered sofa pillow covers, floral and conventional designs, in white and blue, with satin ribbon and silk trimmings. Regular price \$3 to \$12.

**Sale price 75c to \$1.50.**

Tiech root and square doilies, drawn work center designs. Regular price 50c.

**Sale price 25c.**

\_\_\_\_\_

given in her San Bernardino home, after a pleasant outing among the breakers.

Mrs. Cochran and her daughter, Mrs. Smyth, and Edna Davidson of Los Angeles and her home on Fifth street.

Mr. J. W. J. Van der Vliet, entertaining Mrs. W. H. Routhan of Los Angeles.

The Ladies Cochran have announced that they will entertain the Ladies' Afternoon Club at the Soldiers' Home.

Afternoon was spent in music and artistic intercourse. The favors and refreshments were delectable.

The Girls' Sewing Club surprised Shirley Henry at her home on Vermont street.

The program included various games, mental contests, Miss Blanche Cameron was the winner.

Elizabeth Harrison, the second, was the consolation went to Miss C.

to Bert B. Mayhill, editor Democrat of Flora, Ind. The a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. O. Lussler.

**M**R. E. Winters and family of La Verne have moved to Pasadena to live.

**S**anta Monica.

**M**R. AND MRS. C. MODIN-WOOD, who were married by Mrs. W. H. Anderson and Low Angstrom, are preparing to give a musicale on behalf of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church on Thursday, the 1st inst.

The Ladies' Afternoon Club has gone

the middle Mexico.

swimming party in the North Beach  
Lallah B. Hoffman of Ninth street be-  
came at what Thursday evening. W. K.  
Millen and Miss Martha Bailey were  
present. The first picnic fall to the  
lot of Miss Grace Baxter:  
C. D. Depot of Lee Angles is at the  
"Wagon" and the "Wagon" is at the  
Miss Ada Butler was here from Panama  
for a few days.

COLLINS, president of the  
port Beach Company, ac-

panied by his father and have been visiting at their home the Evergreen Ranch, Mrs. F. J. Kimball of Lodi-  
visiting relatives in Lodi-  
M. Cox and his brother,  
of Virginia, are visiting at  
stant W. Baker and wife, a  
have gone into camp in San  
Goodwin of Los Angeles is

ined a few evening.

the summer at the  
Gaffey at  
writer are the  
J. P. Mc Mr. and family are summer  
visitors at No. 228 Second street.  
has been  
Pasadena for a few days' rest.  
Arthur M. Dole was here from Pomona  
on the weekend of the week.  
Mrs. Leavitt and daughter are visiting  
of, Fourth street, are in Pasadena.  
R. Tanner has gone to Oakland  
on a visit to friends. Mr. Tanner  
expects to go north in a few weeks to  
visit his mother.  
Miss Mollie Burk has been here from  
Pomona for a few days.  
C. C. B. Bennett is spending the summer at No. 217 Ariz-  
ona avenue.  
The family of Sawtelle is at No. 153  
Sixth street.  
Prof. B. B. Bennett has returned to his  
home in West Los Angeles. Mr. Bennett  
after a visit in the family of Mrs. D. Dew.  
Henry E. Leasing has returned to  
Pasadena from Los Angeles.  
Miss Beulah Wilson entertained Thurs-  
day afternoon in honor of Mrs. John  
S. Long Beach and Miss  
Virginia C. ...  
Mr. N. Kinley has taken a cottage at  
the ...  
a series of house parties to Jolly Wil-  
ley family. Mrs. Kinley and Miss ...  
lily left Claremont in June to see  
the ...  
1904, of which Miss Marian Kinley  
a member. They will return to the  
...  
Miss Winans entertained Thurs-  
evening at Summer Hall in honor of the  
... Mrs. Dea Whitcomb of Chi-  
cago.  
Mr. and Mrs. McNeal and daughter  
Los Angeles are visiting Mrs. J. Mc-  
Neal.  
Rev. Mr. Tracy, whose home has been  
in Claremont during the past year, has  
accepted a call to the ...  
Church at Chula Vista. He expects  
leave Claremont about September 1st.  
Prof. C. B. Sumner has been the  
guests of Prof. C. B. Sumner. Dr.  
Thelps is one of the teachers in the  
...  
Rev. Henry Kingman has returned  
from his vacation trip East, and is now  
...  
Continued on Seventh Page



commander, a distinguished  
two Mayors and a  
who is looking for  
with a title.  
"But they don't all pay  
get married," said  
the party. "There's a  
new who owes me \$200  
24 per cent. on the  
capital value of the  
10 from the lady, but they  
ay. Hundreds get married  
ar introduced, without  
knowing."

### THE HARVEST MOON.

beyond the mountain's purple  
at farther stretch of sunlight  
Where falls the veil of night  
far in the East, where day has  
and where the heaven's towers  
Behold a wondrous sight.

Then twilight shadows  
deal outward to earth's  
Across the sunset  
fair Luna comes on  
and, with the fairy gold  
To sunlight turns the stars.

Time—full swiftly  
on the wing and hovers  
To steal the light of day.  
The summer pauses in her  
from dread alarm at Autumn's  
To watch the sphery play.

La west wind voice with  
Harvest Moon, bright  
Smiles on our golden  
the reapers' work is almost  
fades to soon September's  
Queen Ceres sadly grieves.

and the Guardians of the  
et countless watchfires burning  
The Harvest Moon swings  
the after night, at  
up vested right in Heaven's  
The sons of Toil to crown.

LILLA W. SICKLES

THE STONE OF QUALITY

Our Favorite  
Watch

For man's use is  
right in size—made  
Own Face of Hamilton  
We recommend this  
for modish and  
The movement is  
very finely  
17 jewels, intense  
adjusted to temper  
and  
We can supply it  
of any size—made  
engraved—our best  
piece can be  
and each  
Our prices—  
Silver or Gold, \$10  
25 per 100 Gold, \$10  
Cash—  
Montgomery  
JEWELRY  
SPRING ST., NEW YORK

Wetherby-Kayser Shoe

SPECIAL  
Watch Sale

Now listen! We are  
to have a Special  
Watches that will  
anything of the kind  
attempted in Los Angeles  
This sale will only  
class watches only, and  
Higin and Waltham  
—there are some  
—are going to give  
ple of Los Angeles  
opportunity of boy  
prices never before  
by a reliable jewelry  
Sale commences  
morning. Don't miss it.

J. G. DONAVAN

FREE  
TREATMENT

Silk Suits

AMES SMITH

FRANK B. LONG

### RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

Why do you think \$25,000  
is a fortune?  
"It is, indeed," I want  
to know.  
"It is, indeed," I want  
to know.  
"It is, indeed," I want  
to know.

Why do the medicine men  
say that the medicine  
is the best?  
"It is, indeed," I want  
to know.  
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### CURRENT COMMENT.

A Lost Emperor.  
By the way, what has become of the  
Emperor of Korea? He seems to have  
been lost in the shuffle of armies and  
fleets.—(Columbus Dispatch.)

Welcomes Gifts.  
They are giving prizes away in the  
California section of the St. Louis fair.  
And people to whom prizes are a daily  
delicacy receive them as if they were  
priceless exotics.—(Cleveland Plain  
Dealer.)

Just a Delicate Hint.  
The recent reduction in the price of  
oil announced by the Standard Oil  
Company may be Mr. Rockefeller's delicate  
intimation to the colleges that  
Christmas presents will not come so  
easily this year.—(Omaha Bee.)

Defense Against Floods.  
There is a plain and urgent duty in-  
cumbent upon the citizens of the two  
Kansas Cities to get together and  
adopt some plan which will render the  
city impregnable against the assaults  
of these recurring freshets and floods.  
—(Kansas City Journal.)

Encouraging for Farmers.  
At the Democrats, like the cotton boll  
weevil, are apparently minimizing their  
own possibilities of harm, we are fairly  
justified in looking for a great re-  
vival of prosperity on the basis of  
good returns to the farmer from his  
season's crops.—(New York Mail.)

Making no Objection.  
The withdrawal of the alien immigra-  
tion bill in the British House of Com-  
mons means that Great Britain will  
kindly continue to serve as a way sta-  
tion for the steam and jetson of  
Europe's population that is eager to  
reach American shores.—(New York  
Commercial.)

Strict Rules Needed.  
The need of strict international rules  
governing the choosing and the char-  
acter-standard of crews of ocean liners  
of all classes is glaringly manifest.  
With carefully-selected crews, well  
drilled and at the moment of disaster  
coolly and effectively led by the offi-  
cers, there are few combinations of  
tragic circumstances that should lead  
to such great losses of life as those  
that have occurred during recent years  
at sea.—(Washington Star.)

Prof. Taylor, recently of Gilroy, was  
being selected as principal of the Paso  
Robles High School.

Horace Davis, formerly president of  
the University of California and long  
a prominent merchant of San Fran-  
cisco, will leave early next month for  
an extended tour of Europe.

The members of the California Pro-  
motion Committee, who are making  
an overland journey to Burma, Hun-  
boldt county, are all attired in a uni-  
form of khaki and wear Panama hats.

At the recent session of the National  
Congress of the Sons of the American  
Revolution, held in St. Louis, Col. A.  
D. Cutter of San Francisco was hon-  
ored by being elected one of the vice-  
presidents-general.

William Clark Crittenden, a San  
Francisco boy and a senior student  
of the University of California, has  
been chosen as the first Rhodes scholar  
to be sent to the University of Ox-  
ford from this State.

The report comes from Washington  
that Secretary Metcalf, of the Depart-  
ment of Commerce and Labor, is giv-  
ing no thought to his summer vaca-  
tion, but is at his desk day and night  
mastering the details of his new  
duties.

J. Ross Clark of Los Angeles told  
an interviewer in Kansas City that  
the completion of the Salt Lake road  
would be of great benefit to that sec-  
tion because fruit and other Califor-  
nia products could then be laid down  
there quicker and in much better con-  
dition than by the present routes of  
transportation.

Walter S. Melick, secretary of the  
State Board of Examiners, has re-  
turned from an extended eastern trip  
during which he visited many of the  
public institutions. Speaking of the  
result of his investigations of penal  
institutions, he says: "As to our  
State prisons, we are in the dark  
ages of prison management in Cal-  
ifornia."

P. F. Morey, the successful promoter  
of electrical-power enterprises who  
died in Portland, Or., recently, was  
for many years a citizen of Califor-  
nia. For a time he was engaged as  
a mechanical engineer at Placerville,  
later removing to Sacramento, where  
he was employed in the railroad shops.  
While there he perfected a number of  
useful inventions.

First Lieut. R. S. Hooker of the  
Marine Corps has been ordered to the  
marine barracks at Washington.

Major Guy Edie, surgeon, has been  
ordered to report to the surgeon-gen-  
eral of the army for duty in Wash-  
ington.

### THE MARK OF GOOD CLOTHES.



If you are going where they are,  
we have what you want in Vac-  
ation Tops.

The easiest way to know what  
you want, is to get our list; then  
check off what you have and let  
us supply the rest. To save you  
some trouble, we'll print the list  
here.

Pajamas  
Underwear  
Socks  
Collars  
Shirts (white)  
Shirts (negligee)  
Sweaters  
Handkerchiefs  
Gloves  
Vests (white)  
Extra trousers  
Flannel suit  
Business suit  
Norfolk suit  
Double breasted  
suit  
Dress suit and  
Tuxedo  
Bath gown  
Canes and um-  
brellas  
Raincoat  
Vests (fancy)

Extra special values in outing  
suits at \$15. The kind that  
sold for \$20 early in the season

Harris & Frank

LONDON CLOTHING CO.  
117 TO 125 NORTH SPRING STREET

KODAKS  
PHOTO SUPPLIES  
ARTIST MATERIALS  
FRAMING  
ENVELOPES  
PRINTING AND  
REPRODUCING  
HOWLAND & CO.  
213 S. Broadway

Women's Tans

LARGEST STOCK  
\$3.50



RUSSIA CALF BLUCHER  
OXFORDS, WELTED  
SOLES, (NEW YORK  
SHAPES.) AAA TO E  
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS  
FOR UP-TO-DATE STYLES  
AT POPULAR PRICES.

BURNS

240 S. Spring  
N. B.—Ladies, we save you \$1.00 on  
your Summer Oxfords.

TEETH

WE PHOTOGRAPH  
EVERYTHING

Putnam & Valentine  
208 No. Spring St.  
Commercial Photography,  
Copying, Enlarging.

DIAMONDS

## J. W. ROBINSON CO.

Boston Dry Goods Store.  
239 South Broadway. Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

### Special Sale

Ladies' Hosiery  
\$2.50 Novelties  
at 75c the Pair.  
First Floor, North Aisle.

### Black and Colored Wool Dress Goods.

Worth Up to \$1.50 the Yard.  
Monday 50c the Yard.

A dress goods special of unusual attractiveness will be in-  
augurated Monday morning, comprising about 1800 yards of  
splendid stuffs of this season's showing.

### Belts.

\$5.00 Values \$1.50.  
75c to \$1.25 Values 25c.  
First Floor, South Aisle.

### A Sample Rug Special.

Many Other Special Values Not Advertised.

### H. JEVNE

Buy Royal Taste Hams and Bacon.

### Donnell's Pure Phosphate Baking Powder

### Women's Tans

LARGEST STOCK  
\$3.50

### ARMY AND NAVY MEN.

### TEETH

### WE PHOTOGRAPH EVERYTHING

### HEAVY ROLL RATTAN ROCKER

### PARLOR FURNITURE

### What Luscious Fruits

### DIAMONDS

### H. J. Whitley Co.

### Get the Deline- ator Here.

### Special Prices on Doylies, Tea and Tray Cloths.

### From our Regular Stock

### Antherca.

### Skinner's Satin.

### A GOOD REFRIGERATOR

### WE SELL DESKS

### WHY

### Because

### R.D. BRONSON DESK CO.

### The House Fly.

### BROWN & CO'S PATENT "Catch 'Em All" Fly Coils

### A Strong Paper Tape; 3 Feet Long, Gummed Both Sides in a Brown Box.

### To be obtained from all Druggists, Grocers, Etc.

### VICTOR D. LODY,

### Paul Courian

### 412 South Spring St.



# POPULAR PRICES

## Co.

Third and Spring Sts.

Put Our  
o-wear

Suits 1/3 Off

times 1/3 Off

ular Price.

oolen Gowns

per cent Less

irts \$2.00.

Monday.

n Waists \$2.00.

Monday.

Monday.

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Monday.

# YEAR ON GREAT HARBOR.

Report Made by

Are Ahead of the

Slough May be

Wade Navigable.

Slough May be

Wade Navigable.

Wade Navigable.

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Wade Navigable.

Wade Navigable.

# THE TRAIN MEETERS.

System for Aiding Women Travelers

Organized by the

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

W.V.C.A.

# SOCIETY.

(Continued from Third Page.)

more occupying the pulpit of the Claremont church.

Mr. Chisholm, preparatory to, Pomona College, came to Claremont Friday night to join a party to climb Baldy.

Jerome Van Zandt of Chicago is spending the summer with his mother at her home on North College avenue.

Rev. Case and family are spending a few weeks at Brown Plaza.

L. W. Voorhees spent Sunday with his mother in Claremont. Mr. Voorhees is working in Covina this summer.

Miss Grace Cline is visiting friends on Catalina Island.

Miss G. A. Lathrop and daughter, Hazel, left on Thursday for an eastern trip.

Lonnie Bruns and his niece, Miss Albion Bruns, started on Thursday for Chicago.

Mrs. Mabel H. Dilla and family are on Catalina Island for the summer.

Miss Edith Hall of the graduating class of the local high school, will attend the University of California the coming semester.

H. H. Denny is enjoying an outing at San Diego.

Charles E. Walker and family are at Blue Lake.

M. M. Dewey has gone on an eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Olin are occupying their cottage at Ocean Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crab are spending the summer in San Gabriel Cañon.

Mrs. A. S. Avery is at Avalon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Lee and daughter, who have been visiting a week's outing at Forest Home Camp.

Dr. F. Garcelon and family are at Catalina Island.

Ransom Casey, George Hill, Eugene McIntyre and Will McDermott are camping in Bear Valley.

Riverside.

M. R. AND MRS. L. D. CLARK have gone to Long Beach, where Mrs. Clark will remain for the summer.

Mrs. S. L. Lauler, who has spent the past few weeks in San Diego, returned home Wednesday.

L. E. Varney, who has been here for several weeks, will leave for his home at the Elsinore Hotel for a few days.

Jonathan Sifton, who has been here for several weeks, will leave for his home at the Elsinore Hotel for a few days.

Mrs. Thomas Sifton and other relatives, has gone to Glendora.

Miss Annie McIntire is in Riverside with relatives and friends for a fortnight.

A camping party, consisting of Oliver W. Amosbury, Charles McClintock, Loring Day and Fred Payton, has gone into the mountains for a vacation.

# CRANDALL & LANE | CRANDALL & LANE | CRANDALL & LANE

## Remarkable Values For the Coming Week

The process of stock taking and stock adjusting (now over with) develops the fact that there is thousands of dollars worth of seasonable merchandise still to be sold. We have put the prices down to a point that will effect a speedy clearance. Not a fiftieth part of the values presented are told of in this announcement. The big signs show where the best bargains are. A single dollar will go almost as far as two and in some cases farther. There will be plenty of helpers, lots of room, great savings and altogether a good time. Come early tomorrow!

Double Trading Stamps for Early Buyers From 8:30 to 12 o'clock Noon

## We never sold dress goods for as little

Silks, too—Not the fabrics that everybody wants, but weaves that most stores are hungry for—here are prices that make buying a most exciting pastime.

38-inch fancy granite, beautiful weave for beach dresses in medium shades; regular 50c 35c

40-inch Crepe de Paris silk and wool in blue; regular \$1.25 69c

38-inch pure wool tameline; also, a few London twines; regular 50c to 65c 37c

54-inch all wool flannel for bathing suits (Navy) regular 75c 52c

19-inch Swiss Taffeta. Fine weave, bright finish. Regular 75c 54c

28-inch "Old Time" Glace Taffeta. Very high lustre; guaranteed for wear. Regular \$1; special 79c

28-inch extra heavy all silk Taffeta. Rich and firm; guaranteed. Regular \$1.25; special 89c

38-inch guaranteed Taffeta. Soft finish. Especially suitable for drop skirts. Regular \$1.25; special 94c

Store Opens at 8:30 a.m. and closes at 5:15 p.m. Saturday Evenings closes at 9:15 p.m.

## CRANDALL & LANE

327-329 South Broadway

See Window Display.

## Free Ride to San Diego and Return

Railroad ticket will be given free to every purchaser upon payment of first \$4, entitling purchaser to a free ride from Los Angeles to San Diego and return, good until September 30, on any daily train.

Buy a Lot at San Diego. We are Selling the Finest Lots at Ocean Beach, Within the City Limits of San Diego.

For a limited time we will sell at only \$100 per lot. Price will soon be raised.

We Trust the People. We Have Confidence in Our Properties.

We sell on most liberal terms. Bring your \$4 to our office and receive contract for a fine lot, as well as receive railroad ticket free, entitling you to a free ride from Los Angeles to San Diego and return.

Don't Delay. Now is Your Opportunity.

We Guarantee 25 Per Cent. Increase in One Year.

Or we will then refund all the money paid us with 6 per cent. per annum interest additional, as per our written contract.

\$4 Down—\$4 Per Month—No Interest, No Taxes.

\$100 Per Lot

\$4 Down \$4 a Month No Interest No Taxes

Free Ride to San Diego and Return

Bring Your \$4 to Our Office, Get Contract for One Lot and Railroad Ticket Free.

We Will Trust You for the Rest. We Give Warranty Deeds Guaranteeing Perfect Title.

With the Panama Canal, the Short Line Railroad to Imperial, \$3,000,000 being spent by the government for irrigation works near Yuma and \$2,000,000 by John D. Spreckels for the finishing of the great irrigation system near San Diego.

SAN DIEGO IS BOUND TO GROW AND PROSPER.

Remember our guarantee of 25 per cent. increase. Bring your \$4 to our office, secure lot and free ride.

We guarantee 25 per cent. increase. For \$4 down and \$4 a month until paid for we will sell a regular lot at Ocean Beach, within the city limits of San Diego, facing on 80-ft. avenue, subject to the following guaranty from us: If at the expiration of one year from purchase this \$100 lot is not worth \$125—or 25 per cent. increase—based on the price at which our corps of salesmen will then be selling similar lots, we will refund all the money paid us with 6 per cent. interest additional. If the purchaser should die at any time before payments have been completed we will give to his heirs a deed of the lot without further cost. If he should lose employment or be sick he will not forfeit the land.

AMONG OUR PURCHASERS ARE THE FOLLOWING LEADING CITIZENS: W. H. Carlson, ex-U. S. Special Commissioner of railroads of Cuba; J. G. Estudillo, ex-State Treasurer of California; F. H. Dixon, ex-State Harbor Commissioner, and others.

The President of our Company, William H. Carlson, was Mayor of the city of San Diego for four years.

Send for Further Information, Illustrated Prospectus, Map, Etc., Mailed Free

Carlson Investment Co., 124 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce Building.

WANTED!

Your record-hold vehicles and harnesses to sell. Quick sales.

Capito's Carriage Company, 121 South Spring Street.

"Co'ch he Thought"

Paino Tablets

The Electro Medical Clinic

Located 1004 S. SPRING STREET

Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 8 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m.

G. W. Williamson, M.D.



75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 Silver  
Handled Whisk Brooms 50c.

Here's a beautiful little bargain that nearly everyone will be interested in. We have taken all of our silver mounted whisk brooms, the same styles you find at the best jewelry stores—and these will be all closed out at 50c each. Our own low prices regularly range from 75c to \$1.25. Your pick at 50c.

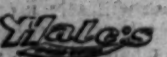


Buttons 11c doz. Worth  
up to 50c doz.

There are over 5,000 buttons in this lot. They are mostly used for trimming. Come in the best quality of pearl, perfectly polished. A assorted sizes worth up to 50c the dozen. Clearance 11c doz.

10c Knitting Silk 5c.

This comes in all colors except black or white. Sold regularly at 10c the ball. Clearance 5c.

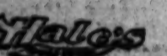


Neckwear 19c.  
Values up to 75c.

This lot comprises stock collars, in handsome embroidered effects, also new lace patterns, very popular. Values up to 75c. Clearance 19c.

25c Pin Books 10c

New pin books with needles, etc., complete. Regular 25c, Clearance 10c.



25c Opaque  
Shades 25c

Come in three shades, all durable colors. Come with good roller and springs, 36 inches wide by 6 ft. long. Regular 25c values 25c each.

25c Hose Supporters 17c

New 25c hose supporters with belt and pad, satin finished. Made with silk rubber elastic, all colors. Clearance 17c.



Clearance of 20c  
Wash Laces 5c.

This lot comprises all small lots of wash laces such as English torchon laces and insertions, Normandy val. lace and insertions, Point de Paris laces and insertions. They all come in new and desirable patterns and would sell regularly at 20c the yard. Your pick 5c.

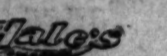


10c, 12c and 15c  
Embroideries 5c.

Another Clearance sale of embroideries including the following odd lots:  
Cambric edges and insertions, 1 to 5 inches wide.

Naïf edges and insertions, 1 to 5 inches wide.  
Swiss edges and insertions, 1 to 3 inches wide.

These are all wool, made with perfect stitching, and all the patterns are new and desirable. Values up to 15c. Clearance price 5c the yard.

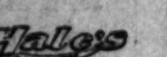


35c Matting 22c

This is the richest and softest quality of Japanese matting, warranted to be fast color. A large variety of quaint new patterns to select from. Clearance price 22c.

Sheets 52c

There are 1000 of these sheets and they are the kind that give the longest service. They have a small, neatly finished seam in the center. Sheets measure 81x50 inches. Clearance 52c.



\$3.00 Couch Covers \$2.25.

Neat couch covers, 64 inches wide by 3 yards long. Come in three different patterns, in red, green, and gold shadings. Regular \$3.00 grade at \$2.25 each.

\$3.00 Couch Covers \$2.25.

Heavy bagged couch covers, extra wide and 3 yards long. Come in beautiful combinations of colors, 4 shades in each cover. All new designs. \$3.00 values, \$2.25 each.



Royal Tooth Powder 10c

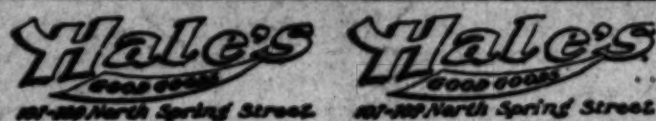
This popular and fine tooth powder comes in an extra large size can with patent dispenser top. More tooth powder and better tooth powder than you usually buy for 25c. Special 10c.

We offer special Clearance prices on all odd lots of chamois skins, sponges, all small lots of our fine toilet soaps, etc.



Madam Wilbur's  
Toilet Preparations.

We carry a full stock of Madam Wilbur's toilet goods. An expert will be pleased to give suggestions and advice to all women on matters of the toilet.  
Madam Wilbur's skin food keeps the complexion in a clear, healthy state.



Her  
Ladyship  
Corsets

The most approved corset on the market. Endorsed by all leading tailors and dress makers. Comes in all variations of the correct model. No corset fits so well or effectively.



## Another Week of Clearance Bargains

The kind of bargains worth coming for—a whole page of keen values.

\$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50

### Dress Goods 50c

This lot consists of over 100 pieces of dress goods. They are taken from our regular stock and have been selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50 the yard. They come in plain and fancy effects in black and all colors. Among them are plain and fancy voiles, etamines, plain and fancy misters, plain and fancy mohairs, also Henriettas, chevrons, etc. Every woman will find in this lot expensive and stylish materials that are both becoming and extremely proper. This is one of the greatest clearance bargains of the sale. Your pick of the lot at 50c the yard.

### 85c Shirt Waist Silks 59c yard

Handsome shirt waist silks in all the popular shades of brown, blue, red, etc. Come with plain grounds and small effects in white and colors. Regular 85c value, special at 59c.

\$1.25 Silk Grenadine 45c Yard

All silk grenadine, 45 inches wide. Come in narrow and medium stripes, a grade that always sells at \$1.25 per yard. July Clearance 45c the yard.

\$2.00 Silk Grenadine 95c Yard

All silk grenadine, 44 inches wide. Come with color-graded grounds, in brown, black, green and blue, with graduated dots in white lace stripes. Regular price \$2.00 per yard, special at 95c yard.

58c 75c 90c \$1.00

### Fine Silks 35c

During July clearance sale we close out all short lengths of silks in this big department.

For to-morrow we have taken all small lots of the popular circle one silk, 24 inch foulards, 36 in lining satins, and hosts of other wanted silks, and placed these in one lot to close out at 35c the yard.

These come in plain and fancy patterns, and sell regularly from 58c to \$1.00 the yard.

### 75c and \$1 Black Mohair 35c yd

Ten pieces of black brocade mohair, in small and medium figures. all black. Regular price 75c and \$1.00, July clearance 35c per yard.

## Bargains in Fine Wash Goods

Costly Imported Fabrics For a Mere Song

75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 Exquisite  
Net Waistings 25c

This superb material comes in white or champagne color and is one of the most sought after materials for gowns and waists. It is an imported fabric, made of silk and linen. Comes 42 inches wide. Regularly sold at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. July clearance price only 25c.

12c Fancy Lawns 6c

There are over fifty pieces of lawns in this lot. They come in the new oriental patterns, suitable for tea gowns, kimono, etc. Quaint and effective designs in lavender, yellow, pink, green, blue and old rose. July clearance only 6c.

50c Grosgrain Suiting 25c

This is one of the new wash fabrics and very popular. Comes in a grosgrain weave, medium weight, and silk finished. Just the thing for white waist suits. Comes in white or champagne color. July clearance only 25c.

15c, 18c, 20c, Wash Goods 10c

We shall close out this week the enormous quantity of 10,000 yards of beautiful summer batiste. The lot includes electric striped lawns, novelty batistes, and many other lines of wash goods. All included at 10c the yard.

12c White Lace Striped Batiste 6c

Clearance of thousands of yards of beautiful lace striped batiste. Comes embroidered in a number of different effects. A material that sells everywhere at 12c. July clearance 6c.

50c Silk Tissue 25c

This is a beautiful delicate material, in light grounds, with Dresden effects, and white silk embroidered stripes. Others come in heretiched effects. The material is imported from France and one of the most popular 50c fabrics on the market. July clearance only 25c.

45c French Foulardine 25c

This fabric comes mostly in dotted effects on white and colored grounds. Has an exquisite silk appearance. It has all the beauty of wash silk, but is much more durable. July clearance only 25c.

40c India Linen 25c

This is a fine, smooth quality of India linen, measures 36 inches wide. Regular 40c grade, July clearance 25c.

Champagne Suitings

We offer our entire stock of the popular champagne suitings at special Clearance prices ranging from 15c to 50c the yard.

Apron Checked Gingham 4c

This is indeed a bargain that all housekeepers will be interested in. Come in blue and white, brown and white and green and white checks; 15c yard to close out at 4c.

8c and 10c Gingham 5c

There are over 2500 yards in this lot. Come in a big assortment of designs and colorings. Just the thing for children's wear. Clearance price only 5c.

12c Gingham 8c

This lot comprises a large number of short lines of gingham and summer suitings, formerly priced at 12c and 15c. Your pick 8c.

## Clearance of Fine Undermuslins

An Opportunity that Seldom Occurs, all Such Nice Styles

75c Muslin Drawers 49c

Ladies' fine muslin drawers, pointed lawn ruffle trimmed with Normandy lace.

50c Cambric Drawers 35c

Ladies' cambric drawers, lawn ruffle, one row Normandy lace, insertion and lace edge to match.

\$1.25 Skirt Chemise 59c

Ladies' skirt chemise, V shaped neck, back and front, yoke of hemstitched tucks and embroidery.

\$1.50 to \$2.75 Chemise 98c

Ladies' fine cambric and lawn skirt chemise, trimmed with lace, beading and ribbon.

85c Muslin Skirts 59c

Ladies' muslin skirts, cluster of tucks seven inch wide embroidery ruffle.

\$1.00 to \$1.25 Muslin Skirts 75c

Ladies' muslin skirts, lawn ruffle, embroidery ruffle underneath, dust protector.

## Big Cleanup of Lace Curtains

\$2.00 Lace Curtains \$1.50 Pr.

In this lot there are 75 pairs of curtains, 3 to 3 1/2 yards long by 50 to 67 inches wide. Come in an extra fine grade, in neat, airy patterns, plain centers, sprays, dots, etc. Regular \$2 values, special at \$1.50 per pair.

\$2.25 to \$2.50 Curtains \$1.69 Pr.

Fifty pairs of these. They consist of broken lines in all the newest makes and patterns. They closely resemble the real Brussels and Irish point weaves. Come 50 to 60 inches wide, 3 to 3 1/2 yards long. \$2.25 to \$2.50 grade, all marked at \$1.69.

\$2.50 to \$3.50 Curtains \$2.25 Pr.

Broken lines including 75 pairs of lace curtains, some in real Arabian net, others in Brussels, Irish point and Battenberg, some of them hand made Battenberg. Worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair. Special \$2.25.

85c to 95c Curtains 65c Pr.

Nottingham lace curtains, regular width, and 3 yards long. Made with the double lock stitch, all new and desirable patterns. Regular 85c to 95c values, special at 65c per pair.

65c Ruffled Curtains 35c Pr.

Ruffled swiss curtains, full size, splendid quality of swiss, just the thing for beach cottages. Regular 65c grade, special at 35c per pair.

Handsome Portieres \$1.50 to \$3.25 Pr.

Old pairs of portieres and single portieres, in all the desirable shades, exquisite effects. Regular price \$2.00 to \$3.00, July Clearance \$1.50 to \$3.25.

Table Damask 15c

This is a small lot of yard wide, checked table damask, suitable for table tops and napkins. 500 yards to be closed out at 15c the yard.

\$1.00 Rich Table Linen 75c  
This is a heavy, rich, soft damask. Comes in spots and various new designs. 72 inches wide. Lovely satin finish. Clearance 75c the yard. Napkins to match \$2.25 per dozen.

Clearance of Towels

Bath towels, size 18 by 49 inches, 12c or \$1.35 per dozen.  
Bath towels, 24 by 48 inches, 2c each or \$2.25 per dozen.  
Face towels, 19 by 38 inches, nearly all linen, 6c or \$1.65 per dozen.  
Face towels, 18 by 35 inches, 12c or \$1.35 per dozen.  
Small face towels, 6c per dozen.

Bleached Pequot Sheeting

6-4 width, 19c yard.  
7-4 width, 2c yard.  
8-4 width, 22c a yard.  
9-4 width, 25c a yard.

Brown Pequot Sheeting

8-4 width, 30c yard.  
9-4 width, 32c.

### It Tells Why, So Read It.

We like our patrons to know why we do things. And we like most folks take a lively interest in the doing of Hale's.

When a store offers such bargains as good quality goods for less it's an event worth looking into. (These yellow curtains are 45 by 36 inches).

Each July we prepare the store for Fall merchandise goods that are essentially Summer merchandise are closed out. While the season for selling such goods is over the reason for wearing them, especially in California, is about beginning.

All short lengths, small lots and odds and ends that accumulated during the previous busy months are all cleared out. We believe in making our reductions so big that clearance goods disappear rapidly. It's not our purpose to get the highest but to close out the goods in the quickest possible time.

Next week will be one of the busiest in the history of

Window Shades Manufactured in our own factory, wearing shades, because the best are used in them. Phone, write or call, and our men will measure your windows free of charge.

\$6.75, \$8.00, \$7.75

### Children's Coats \$5.00

This lot consists of children's black silk coats in 2-4 button, cape collar, trimmed with black and fancy gold braid and trim. Others in pongee, worth as high as \$8.75. Clearance price \$5.00.

\$5.50 Children's Coats \$3.75

These are made of black silk in 2-4 length, with cape collar, trimmed with fancy black and white braid, with lace collar. Clearance price only \$3.75.

### \$13.50 Stylish Pongee Jackets

Stylish new pongee silk jackets, with blue trimmings, fancy lace collars, new flowing sleeves. Clearance price \$13.50.

### \$5.00 Brilliantine Skirts

Stylish brilliantine skirts. Come in black, blue and navy. Lengths 24 to 36 inches. Made with pleated panel front and stitched straps on the side seams. Regular \$10.00 price \$5.00.

### Clearance of Feather Pillows

Hale feather pillows have become famous for their low prices but for their good quality. We are surprised in comparing even our regular prices you must pay at a furniture store.

Lot No. 1

90c Feather Pillows 50c

These pillows come 21 by 27 inches, full 31 pound of sanitary, odorless feathers, covered with feathered cloth.

Lot No. 2

\$1.35 Feather Pillows 80c

These are filled with pure duck and goose feathers, washed and odorless, with fine twilled covering, guaranteed proof.

July Clearance of

### Broken Lots of Napkins

We have several broken pieces of napkins, containing six napkins. These will be closed out at following big reductions.

Half dozen napkins 50c.  
Half dozen napkins 60c.  
Half dozen napkins 75c.  
Half dozen napkins 80c.  
Half dozen napkins 90c.  
Half dozen napkins \$1.10.

Clearance of Short

### Lengths of Fine Damask

2 yard lengths, worth \$2.25 at \$1.50.  
2 1/2 yard lengths, worth \$2.75 at \$1.80.  
3 yard lengths, worth \$3.25 at \$2.00.  
2 yard lengths, worth \$1.80 at \$1.25.  
2 1/2 yard lengths, worth \$2.25 at \$1.50.  
3 yard lengths, worth \$2.85 at \$1.80.

### Clearance of Underwear

25c Cotton Vests 15c  
Children's swiss ribbed crop and white cotton vests, high neck, long or short sleeves.

75c to \$1.00 Underwear 50c  
Children's fine summer wool underwear, vests have high neck and long sleeves, pants—ankle length.

Cotton Vests 10c  
Ladies' white swiss ribbed cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms.

25c Cotton Pants 15c  
Ladies' white ribbed cotton pants, lace trimmed.

80c Blankets 58c  
Medium sized blankets, good weight, nicely finished. Come with fancy borders. Regular 80c values, special at 58c.

\$1.25 Blankets 90c  
Fall 11-4 blankets, good weight, heavy fleeced face, very soft. Finished ends. Well worth \$1.25, special 90c.

\$1.30 Blankets 95c  
Large sized blankets, extra weight, heavy fleeced face. Come with silk bound ends and fancy borders. Well worth \$1.30, special at 95c.

\$1.75 Bed Spread  
Full sized spread, nicely finished. Come with fancy patterns, large size. Regular \$1.75 values, special at \$1.25.

\$1.40 Bed Spread  
12-4 spread, weight in hand. Come with fancy patterns, large size. Regular \$1.40 values, special at \$1.00.

\$1.75 Bed Spread  
Size 82 by 90. Come in Navy blue. Nearly new. Represent a most effective line of goods against the war. \$1.75, special at \$1.25.

**OCEANIC S. S. COMPANY**  
S. S. OREGON, July 17. The trans-Pacific liner, OREGON, will leave for San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Astoria, Clatskanie, Cannon Beach, Tillamook, Seaside, and Astoria, July 17, 1937. For full particulars apply to AGENTS, 1001 Broadway, New York City.

**WARDEN IS MEDALS**  
The Warden is a medal awarded to the best of the Warden's men. It is a medal of honor and is awarded to the best of the Warden's men. It is a medal of honor and is awarded to the best of the Warden's men.

**THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE**  
WILLIAMSON & CO.  
ANY WHERE ANY WAY ANY TIME

**IMPORTANT NEW DISPENSARY**  
CLEVELAND, July 17.—The trustees of the Western Reserve University have voted to establish an anti-venereal disease dispensary in connection with the medical school. This is the first dispensary of its kind to be established in the United States. In France, Germany and the United States, the dispensary has been established in the most effective manner. Cooperating with the medical personnel and the police, the dispensary will be a most effective means of combating the venereal disease.

NDAY, JULY 17,

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

**Hale's**  
Good Goods  
407-409 North Spring St.

argain

Why,  
read It.

we do things. And we find  
in the doing of Hale's.  
grains as good muslin pillow  
into. (These pillow cases  
store for Fall merchandise.  
merchandise are closed out at  
for selling such goods in  
specially in California. It  
and odds and ends that have  
months are all closed out.  
so big that clearance goods  
purpose to get the highest  
quickest possible time.  
busiest in the history of Hale's.

ed in our own factory. The  
sides, because the best  
we call, and our representa  
of charge.

.00, \$7.75

Coats \$5.00

k silk coats in 3-4 length, with  
and fancy gold braid and  
\$5.75. Clearance price \$5.00.

's Coats \$3.75

3-4 length, with cape collar  
ite braid, with lace mod

gee Jackets \$9.00

with blue trimmings, made  
eves. Clearance \$8.00.

ine Skirts \$3.95

in black, blue and gray, in  
ed panel front and back  
ams. Regular \$5.00. Clearance

Feather Pillows

ecome famous not only  
r good quality. They  
our regular prices  
store.

No. 1

Pillows 53c

na, full 34 pound weight  
ered with feather-proof

No. 2

r Pillows 93c

ed goose feathers, sanding  
illed covering, guaranteed

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s of Napkins

ces of napkins, each  
se will be closed out at

napkins 50c.

napkins 63c.

napkins 75c.

napkins 89c.

napkins 98c.

napkins \$1.10

of Short

Fine Damask

th \$2.25 at \$1.44.

th \$2.75 at \$1.60.

th \$3.25 at \$2.15.

th \$1.80 at \$1.20.

th \$2.25 at \$1.50.

th \$2.85 at \$1.80.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

JULY 17, 1904.

FIVE CENTS

PICTURESQUE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

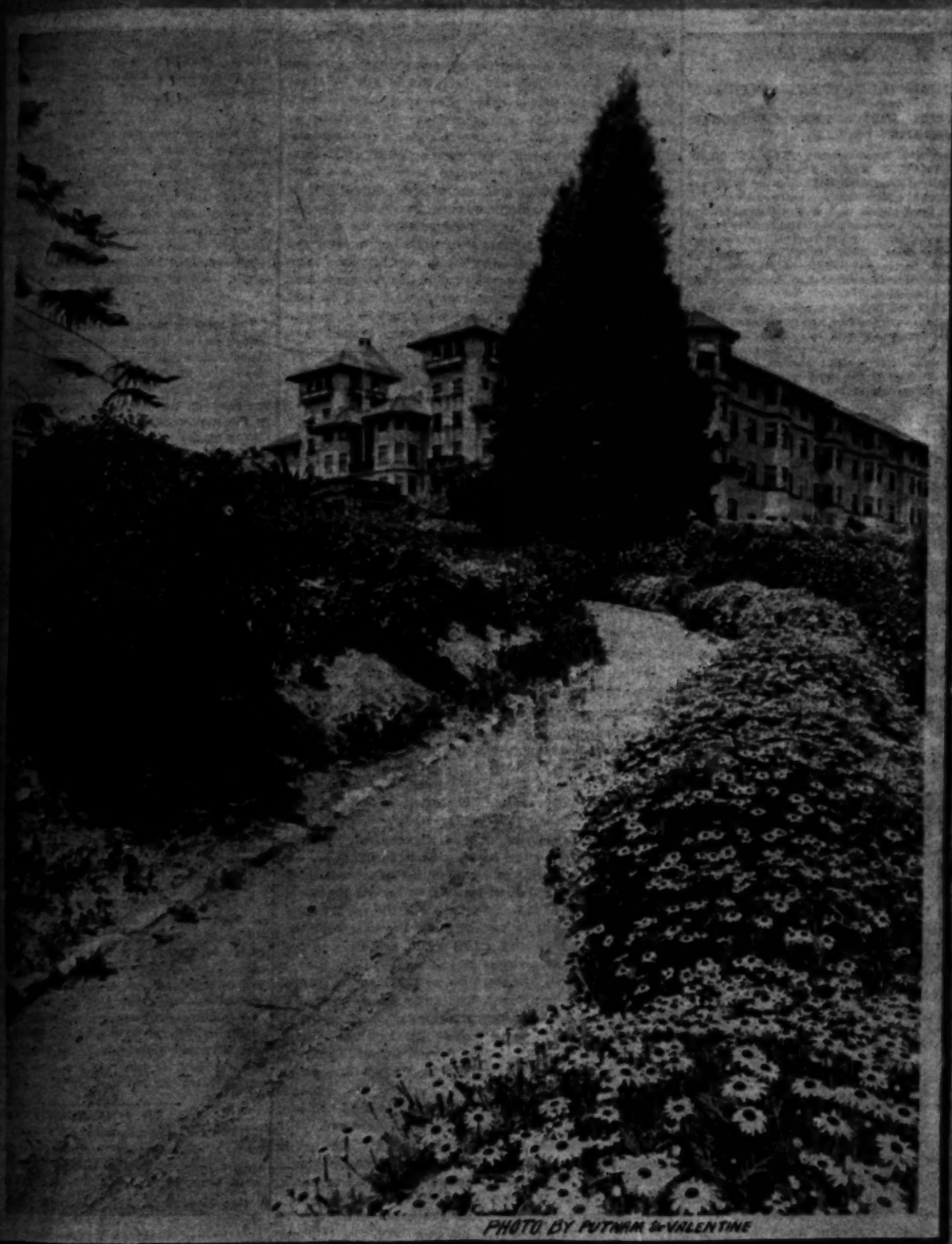


PHOTO BY PUTNAM & VALENTINE

A hedge of daisies.



# Uncle Sam's Postal Service. By F. G. Carpenter.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE ABOUT HIS DEPARTMENT AND SCHEMES FOR IMPROVEMENT.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—I had a long chat last night with Postmaster-General Payne, at his residence in the old Charles Sumner mansion, a part of the Arlington Hotel, within a stone's throw of the White House.

I asked the general to tell me something about himself and his family, asking whether he came of the famous Paynes, of whom the late Senator Henry Clay and Oliver H. the Standard Oil millionaire, were prominent members, or from the poor Paynes, to whom the motto of "Home, Sweet Home" belonged.

"I don't know," he replied. "My family may have come from the same stem as the one you designate the poor Paynes and the rich ones, but I do not know the relationship dates far back. I am descended from the Massachusetts Paynes. My ancestors first came to Massachusetts about 1623, on the third ship after the Mayflower. They were among the first settlers of the colony. They afterward moved farther inland."

"Did you ever move there after the war between the States?" I asked. "No," he replied. "My people moved there after the war between the States and the Indians, known as King Philip's war. It took place about one hundred years before our country became independent. When it was a point of land was made to the soldiers who fought in it, and my family got a share."

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"What kind of bookkeeper were you, general?" I asked. "I must have been fairly good," was the reply. "I have a natural talent for mathematics, and I could keep my footings so that I could do the books within ten or fifteen minutes after the books were called out. This was considered rather unusual. I have met but few people who could do this kind of bookkeeping were you, general?"

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good service. They have grown old, and in an ordinary business they would have to go. Here, the process of removal is such that they are allowed to stay."

### An Honest Postal Service.

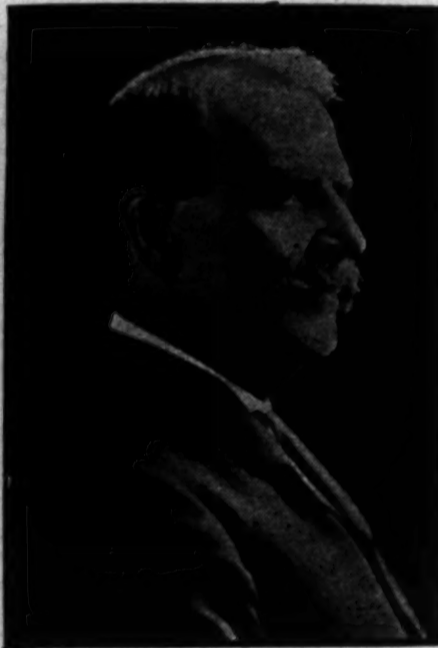
"How about the Postoffice department—do you think it worse or better than the others of the executive departments?"

"I think the postal service is as honest now as any in the United States, public or private," replied Gen. Payne. "The fraud investigations have purged it. We had fifty or sixty postoffice inspectors at work for eight months examining into every branch of the business. We have prosecuted every irregularity, and have already seven of them indicted and five sentenced to the penitentiary. Many others are under indictment awaiting trial. Indeed, I don't believe that any government department, in this or any other country, has ever been more thoroughly investigated than the Postoffice Department. The result is that it is now in a thoroughly healthy condition."

### Our Postal Business.

"Give me some idea of the business of the department," I asked.

"It is one of the biggest, if not the biggest, business of



POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.

the kind upon earth," replied Postmaster-General Payne. "It has been estimated that the aggregate number of letters and newspapers which annually goes through the postoffices of the world is thirty-two and one-half billion. About eight and one-half billion pieces go through our mails, so that we do about one-fourth the postoffice business of the world. We have now almost 75,000 postoffices, and our postal routes are half a million miles in length. If you went all over the lines you would have to travel as far as twenty times around the world, and the annual travel over them is almost 600,000,000 miles. The service is now costing in round numbers more than \$150,000,000 a year, and we shall take in almost that much this year."

### Good Times Shown by Postal Business.

"How about the postal receipts; do they show that the times are growing better or otherwise?"

"The postal business is one of the best of our financial barometers. It shows that the business of this country is growing enormously, and that it has doubled within the past ten years. In 1890 the gross receipts of the whole service were only about \$8,000,000, and in 1903 the increase alone over the receipts of 1890 was more than \$12,000,000. In 1894 the receipts were \$75,000,000, and this year they will be more than \$150,000,000. This is a wonderful record."

"Do you think our postoffice business is better managed from year to year?"

"Yes. In 1897 the receipts were about \$82,000,000, and the deficit was over \$11,000,000. In 1902 the deficit had shrunk to \$3,000,000, and in 1903 it was only \$4,500,000. A large part of the last deficit was caused by the great additional expense of the new rural delivery service which will cost us this year about \$22,000,000. Were it not for that service the department would now be self-sustaining."

"Is the rural free delivery a success, general?" I asked.

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "Few people know how great a success it is. We have now more than 23,000 rural delivery routes, giving a daily mail delivery to 2,300,000 families, or to more than 11,000,000 persons. Estimating our population at 77,000,000, we are now serving one-seventh of all the people in the United States through the rural delivery."

### Will Pay Some Day.

"Will that service ever pay its own expenses?"

"It may pay, but it will be far in the future. It does

pay already in the increase of business throughout the country, and also in the growth of the postal business in those localities and to those localities. We find that in settled rural districts, where there is no such delivery, the postoffice receipts are growing at the rate of about 2 per cent. per annum. Where the rural delivery has been introduced they are annually growing at the rate of 10 per cent. Besides that, the circular and other small mail sent along such routes is very great. "Some of the chief business institutions of the country get lists of the people along the routes and circularize them."

"Will the day come when every man in the United States will get his letters at his own home?"

"I don't know. Some parts of our country are very sparsely inhabited. I should not like to predict. We now have the Star routes. Men deliver mail to all the homes along their route, and thereby give mail to more than 107,000 families. They also collect mail from those families and take it to the postoffice. That costs the government nothing, as the Star-route men are paid no more for this additional service."

### New Things in Uncle Sam's Mails.

"What new things are you doing for the people?"

"We are improving the service in every way possible, and our chief work this year has been done for New York. The mail is greatly congested there, and a great deal of time is consumed in getting it from the postoffice to the railway stations. We have arranged to build a postoffice over the tracks at the new Pennsylvania station, and also at the New York Central station. These two places will be connected by pneumatic tubes with the other offices. They will be so that the mails will be sorted in them and dropped through chutes or by elevators right down to the doors of the cars. These two great depots will take out 90 per cent. of the mail of New York, and the new arrangements, when completed, will save considerable time in the forwarding of the mails."

"Then we are improving the ocean service and our foreign postal arrangements," the Postmaster-General continued. "We now have mail clerks and postoffices in the large steamers, just as in the railway cars. The clerks begin to sort the mail for different parts and towns of the United States as soon as they leave Europe, and when the ships arrive it is shipped off by rail without rehandling. This saves about a day on every foreign letter. We are also increasing the number of ships which carry the mails. We now have four regular mails across the Atlantic each way every week, and we hope soon to receive and send mails daily. We want to cut down the foreign postage to the maritime nations to 3 cents a letter, and we believe that the revenues will be greater under this reduction than at the 5-cent rate, as now."

### Savings Banks and Postoffices.

"How about postal savings banks?"

"We may have them some day for the smaller towns and villages, where there are no such banking facilities. I think they would be good for such places. I have tried to have them introduced into Porto Rico, but so far Congress has not adopted my suggestion. We have no banks in Porto Rico except at San Juan and Ponce. The people understand nothing about savings institutions, and it seems to me that postal savings banks would do much to inculcate thrift, and thereby better the condition of the island. Porto Rico has almost a million people, and although the majority are very poor, many are well-to-do."

### Postal Telegraphs and Telephones.

"Will the Postoffice Department ever control our telegraphs and telephones?"

"I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet," said the Postmaster-General, and so I cannot answer that question. "I believe, however, that such things under a government like ours are far better off in the hands of private parties. The government machine is already enormous, and this would multiply it. As it is, the telegraphs and telephones are very well managed. There are competing companies, and the rates are comparatively cheap. I should hesitate to take over these great institutions if I had the power."

### Don't Want a Postal Express.

"How about a postal express, so that poultry, butter and other small farm products as well as merchandise could be taken through the mail?"

"I don't think that would do in our country. We have such magnificent distances and we should have to have a uniform rate without regard to distance. The result would be that private companies would do all the profitable short haul business and the government would have the long hauls at low rates. It would enormously increase the expenses without a proportionate increase of revenue. It would not pay."

### Postal Checks and Postal Notes.

"How about sending small sums by mail?" I asked.

"We need some new arrangements for that," replied the Postmaster-General. "The postoffice money order is well enough for larger sums, but we ought to have something for the sending of small change. I am in favor of postal notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2, with a payable-to-order provision on the back. If no name was written in the blank these notes would do for a common currency, and if the order was filled in they would be only payable by the postoffice, which would cash them on presentation. Fractional parts of a dollar could be sent in notes or stamps made for that purpose. We should have some better way of sending small sums."







the Indian farmer's chicken-house, they will get some of the birds in spite of all the sharp ears of the quail or the farmer's dozing watch dogs. These cats, one and all, are the greatest exponents of the art of still hunting in the world. No other animal is so soft of foot, so patient to watch, so sure in its spring, as either the lion or the lynx, and no one takes so keen a delight in playing with its helpless prey, once safe within the bounds of its sharp claws. A bear of any kind is a clumsy, lumbering, good-natured old beast, depending upon luck to draw in his way the flesh part of his diet, which is, in reality, small when the animal is where nuts and berries and fruits are plentiful and easily obtained, but a wild cat of any kind is always on the lookout for the kill, even though it may have filled its stomach but a moment before the new game comes in view. The hunter that comes ever and anon to some men is a wonder with the wild cat of every species, and the keen knowledge of the power to kill stored away in lumpy muscles adds not a little to the desire to be forever on the move. No settled den holds the lynx to any one locality in this Southland, though sometimes a pair of these will remain for a long time in one cañon solely because the hunting is good, not because they for any reason become attached to it as their home.

And yet there are animals, even here where there is no need for a settled den, or in fact any protection from the elements, whose instincts lead them to stay in one place from birth to death, scattering out only to accommodate increasing families, or because they are too much hunted. Of such are the badger and the muskrat, the skunk and the weasel, to say nothing of the coyotes, which are generally considered wanderers, but which in reality keep and love their homes as strongly as any of the four-foots. Almost every Southern California sidehill has its badger, and pretty nearly every ranch of any size is bothered with a weasel or two, but the good old days of the 'coon hunt among the willow groves down around Alamitos and Artesia are gone with the rank growth of lowland trees that have been cut down to make room for the homes of men. When the willow trees were cleared from the land the little, fat, shag-tailed animals scattered out through the cañons where water was the most abundant, and set up their deserted households in burned-out sycamores and rotten willow trees that by some accident the Mexicans had moved in their forays into the hills after wood. There is no animal any wiser in the ways of the wild than a 'coon, and surely no prettier one can be found through all the hills. Like him in some ways is the badger, but the latter is a dweller in earth's dark places, from where the windings of his burrow shut out the light and his enemies as well, the badger is happiest, and one of these quiet creatures lives and dies much closer to us than we suspect just because he is so very quiet. They do no harm, these gray, priest-like wardens of the lower slopes, except as they cut up a little mountain ground, and they are the best barometers, next to a prairie dog, that a farmer ever had, for, when the rain is due, there is sure to appear a ridge of earth around the badger's hole long before even the weather men's clouds have dreamed of the storm. There are many other little things like this that point out conditions of temperature to come, but few notice them, and they are for the most part infallible.

In birds, California is ahead of every other State, having over 300 separate species, together with others, such as birds, that may never have been listed. The largest bird that flies is the California vulture, whose wings extend that of even the famed Andean condor of South America, and there are quite a number of these whose still to be found amid the rocky fastnesses of the higher mountains of the State. Strange to say, this bird has never wandered east of the Sierra Nevada, though powerful of wing in proportion to its size and easily able to make the longest of journeys if it so desired. Neither has it been found, of late, north or south of the State boundaries, and may be said to be in truth a "California bird." One of the few photos ever made of this bird is presented in the accompanying group, which depicts it in a typical attitude, perched on a dead branch about to spread its great wings in flight. From this bird, whose wings are sometimes as much as 10 feet in extent, it is a far cry to the tiniest bird in North America, but this dainty creature is found in the mountains, too, and is called the caliope hummingbird. Sometimes, in the fall and spring, you may see one or two of them in your dooryard, busy about the rose vine or the rose tree, but such are only migrants, and their homes are made far back among the peaks of the towering hills. For other rare birds there is the little owl no larger than a butcher bird, known as the elf owl, another called the elf owl because it is so tiny and so shy in its movements, and from these a long list of round-headed fellows of all sizes up to the big horned owls that can easily carry off a full-grown hen.

There are many hawks scattered all through the State, from the lowlands to the highest peaks, as well as two eagles, though these latter have been about all driven out to the islands, or farther north into wilder country in Nevada, Sierra and other of the mountainous counties. Nearly all of these birds make their homes and rear their young with us; indeed, very few birds migrate out of this State to nest, a peculiar thing when one comes to think of the great numbers of small warblers and other birds that pass through Eastern States of the same kind as they way northward even to the edges of the Hudson Bay regions. Of course most of the ducks and geese go north to rear their young, but many remain here, and it is no unusual sight to see a teal or a mallard here, and it is no unusual sight to see a teal or a mallard, accompanied by her brood, swim out from some protecting clump of tules in any one of the seaside marshes that fringe the western rim of the State.

In song birds, California at its southern end takes the lead, not alone from all other States, but from all other countries of the world as well. Added to the mockingbird—which is as good or better a singer than the famed nightingale—comes the thrasher so common along our coast and around the edges of the sloping foothills

that lead up to the mountains, and when his mate is nesting, this bird gives the mocker a long, hard "run for his money" in the way of singing. The bill of the thrasher is long and curved downward, its coat is dark brown, and, all in all, it is one of the most inconspicuous birds found in this section. Other famous singers are the little yellow goldfinches, two or three, shy thrushes and, to a lesser degree, the orioles, meadow larks, tanagers, etc. On this slope of the mountains there are no grouse, but there are one or two species in the valleys of the Sierra Nevada, and many quail hereabouts make up for the deficiency on this side. To these must be added a couple of kinds of pigeons, both gamey and furnishing excellent sport when properly hunted, the one a bird of the pine-covered slopes, the other common to all the low valleys of the State and shot from one end of it to the other by enthusiastic hunters who claim there is no sport to be had like dove shooting. Of the ducks there is little use to speak; their name is legion, and the uselessness of trying to say anything about each one of them is apparent. But they are here for the hunters, when the time comes, so that from one end of the year to the other there are birds of some one kind or another from the Tehachepi to the Mexican line, and there will be plenty for generations to come, in spite of all that has been said about the "approaching extinction of our birds."

To the west of us, too, beating forever against the packed sands of our shores, throbs a world stranger than any we know and more full of interesting life than are the varied zones of the mainland. This is the sea, and within that part of it bounded by our shores, there is gathered together a flotam and jetsam of animal life from all parts of the Pacific, culminating in whales as large as any that have been hunted in the north seas for many a day, and filling out the other end of the scale with the tiny sardine, canned right here for us to eat. The islands that lie a few miles out keep much of the drifting mass of shells that every ocean casts up from reaching the mainland beaches, but many of the sea's own wonders have been picked up here, and some of them carried many miles away to substantiate tales of the wonders of this western world. And of the fishes that live in this warm ocean there is naught to be said save that they are here in such numbers as to make this one of the few salt-water haunts of the disciples of old Isaac the world over. However inexperienced the angler and however unprepared he be, if he will only follow the time of tides and the advice of those who make a regular business of this kind of sport (and their name is legion,) he cannot well help taking home a good creelful of luscious fish. But there are ways and ways to get these fanned beauties, just as there are kinds and kinds of them in the sea, to say nothing of the trout that leap in San Gabriel's upper reaches as well as in other of the mountain streams. Of other fresh-water fish than trout this State is lamentably shy, for neither the bass nor any of the many other similar fish common to Eastern rivers are found here, nor, in fact, is there any place for them in our short, shallow waters.

Then, besides the birds and the four-foots and the fishes, there are other no less interesting dwellers in this sunland, for we do have snakes and lizards here in numbers, but most of them are harmless, and those that are poisonous are so noisy in their warning or so eager to get out of your way that there is little excuse for one to get seriously bitten by them. One of these crawlers I have shown you today, and down among the swamps there is another one of darker shade and quieter habits, so like the dreaded water moccasin that, unless it be disturbed until it sounds its warning note, it might be easily passed over as such. So on the desert there is a small rattler of especially vicious temper, which it is best to kill on sight lest he get you before the day is over, and one and all are wonderfully adapted to their environs, so that each fits into the landscape as if he had always been there instead of being the creation of a few paltry centuries.

HARRY H. DUNN.

## GUARDING A GREAT BANK.

HOW THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET IS WATCHED BY DAY.

[London Answers:] It is commonly known that a company of the Brigade of Guards mount duty within the Bank of England every night. The men, with a diminutive bugler at their head, and commanded by an officer, may be seen marching from Wellington Barracks, along the Thames Embankment, into the city every evening, not even Sunday or the merry night of Christmas being allowed to break the rule.

But it is hardly known at all how the bank is watched and guarded throughout the day. Thousands swarm past its portals every weekday hour, never suspecting the presence of two men who are invisible, yet who are so close to the traffic of the street that they might almost arrest the passing pedestrian with outstretched hand.

These two men are detective officers of the city police, and from 9 o'clock in the morning till the bank closes they never leave their post—at least, not together. If one has occasion to be absent for a moment, the other always remains; but, generally speaking, they face each other the whole day long.

Why are they there? The explanation is that there is never any knowing when they may be wanted. There is a species of gentry to whom the Bank of England is always prime game. Banknotes, again, for various good reasons, are always being stopped, and there is never a moment when a stopped note may not be presented by a shady character. When this happens, one of the alert watchers appears in the note room as if by magic.

Every incident at the bank, however, is not of an innocent character. Long before the gigantic frauds of Austin Bidwell and his confederates, and ever since, there have been recurring attempts to defraud the greatest financial institution of the country, and he would have to be a genius in cunning who could now hope to

succeed in his designs upon it. The Barmaah trial of some time ago proved that even Schmidt—acknowledged to be the cleverest banknote forger that ever manufactured a "flash" note—could not succeed in passing his all but perfect imitations over the counter of the bank. They succeeded in deceiving the cashiers of some of the outside banks, but when they finally reached the Bank of England's counters they entirely failed.

From this it will be realized why the bank needs to be watched and guarded every moment of the day by men whose actions are as swift as their trained wits are keen.

As has been already said, they are rarely seen until they are wanted. In the wall which divides the main entrance into two portals is constructed a sitting-box of joinery and glass, and here, facing each other, in constant readiness, the two officers sit throughout the day. The one with his back toward Threadneedle street can observe every person who leaves the bank, whether on his right hand or on his left; the other, with his face towards the street, can similarly see every person who enters through the gates. But neither incomer nor outgoing can see the two watchers until he almost comes abreast of the box.

It is when the clock of the Royal Exchange strikes 3 p.m., heralding the last hour of business, that the officers are most alert; for it is in the bustle of the last hour, especially of the last half-hour, that anything may happen.

One rogue may hope to pass a stopped note, a second may attempt to pass a forgery, a third may be looking for an opportunity to whip off somebody's cash-bag, and a fourth may try to loaf unobserved until the doors are closed, in the hope of a chance to make a haul.

For these reasons, one of the officers always remains within the bank precincts until 6 o'clock, his colleague being free to leave at four. The governor and court of the bank, pay, of course, for the two hours' additional service, and there is every justification for the extended precaution. When the detective officer has closed his duty, the military guard march in for the night.

## UNIQUE TIME DEVICE.

"Speaking of clocks," said the traveler, "Edinburg, Scotland, has the most interesting time-marking device I ever saw. The city lies between two hills. On one of these, known as Carlton Hill, there is an observatory tower, in the top of which a large black ball is suspended. Across the valley, probably a mile away, is Castle Hill, surmounted by the historic Edinburg Castle. One of the large guns in this castle, pointing toward Carlton Hill, is electrically connected with the ball in the tower, a mile away. Every evening at six o'clock the gun is fired, and at the same moment the ball falls. The device sets the official time for all Scotland."

"It is interesting to stand on Carlton Hill at the appointed hour to see the simultaneous flash of the gun on Castle Hill and the fall of the ball close at hand, while the roar of the gun is of course some moments in crossing the valley. On the other hand, it is equally interesting to stand beside the big gun at dusk to watch the ball on Carlton Hill fall just as the shot is fired. I recall once standing in the courtyard of the castle, watch in hand, waiting for the cannon just overhead to be fired. It occurred to me it would be more exciting to watch the crowds of passing people, especially since not one was apparently thinking of the shot from the cannon. When the roar took place, absolutely without warning, hardly a yard above the heads of the crowd, the scene well repaid my waiting. Everybody dodged. Children screamed, and men and women jumped to the side of the wall. Of course it was all over in a second, but in that moment it seemed that an electric shock had passed through the crowd."—[Birmingham News.]

## KINSHIP.

So like the sunset of a peaceful day  
Your presence fell across my weary way,  
Changing each gray rock into a mass of gold,  
And gilding all the cloud waves fold on fold,  
Your twilight spell upon me settled down;  
Your softly sandalled feet touched mine. Your gown  
You gently wrapped about me, and grief fled,  
For I forgot my heart had ever bled.  
No longer sobbing pine or ebbing sea  
Had power to sadden either you or me.

Unto the soul those deep eyes mirrored near,  
I fondly told each secret wrong and fear,  
And loved you more because you heeded me.  
Then came the day when I did chance to see  
A glistening tear upon your cheek, and knew  
With tender pity, that you suffered. Few  
Had broken from so brave a heart. The tear  
Hung self-confessed, for lo! your sorrow, dear,  
Was strangely like to mine: the likeness told,  
Our silver-linked kinship turned to gold.

—[Charlotte Callahan, in Donaboe's.]

## THE BROKEN SOLDIER.

Fiddle Dee Dee was a soldier brave,  
The toy of a little Boy Blue,  
He fell one day in an hour of play  
And alas! was broken in two.  
The little Boy Blue, with sobs and cries,  
Climbed up on his mother's knee,  
And she kissed the tears from the big-  
brown eyes  
And patched up Fiddle Dee Dee.  
Then she sang a song, "Little boy, little  
boy,  
Little son don't cry for a broken toy."

—[Detroit Free Press.]



California Rabbit

## Peking to Port Arthur.

THE COUNTRY AS SEEN JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

By a Special Contributor.

THE morning light was still gray and the air very cold when we quitted the railway station beneath the great wall of the Manchu City in Peking, one late November day.

Snow that had fallen several days before still covered the ground, and ragged Chinese urchins, with hungry dogs, were romping about on the frozen ponds trying to keep warm.

The train carried passengers of three classes. A swarm of coolies clad in dirty, quilted rags and felt Mongol caps, rode, squatting like animals, on open flat cars. For the more fastidious travelers of the second class, who can afford to allow themselves luxuries above a "full skin" in the way of cat and goat-pelt clothing, there were box freight cars which offered some protection against the piercing winds and which contained hard board benches to sit upon. Europeans and native wearers of silk and fine furs rode in better coaches. These coaches might be styled an adaptation of the American aisle and platform to the European compartment idea, being long, with compartments opening into a common aisle that runs along one side.

The railway route from Peking to Shan-hai-kwan is round about, following two sides of a triangle with an

Russian commercial ensign in fantastic combination with the dragon and pearl of China. We were entering the sphere of Russian predominance, and Russia, with its financial, railroad-building agent, the Russia-Chinese Bank, had taken effective measures for the adequate protection of its interests by Chinese troops.

The village of Ying Kow lies on the west bank of the Liao Ho opposite old Ying Tze, the port of Niu-chwang. It is the easterly terminus of the Chinese Northern Railway.

We alighted here at dusk, one bitter cold night, and found ourselves virtually under the jurisdiction of the Czar. His three-barred, white, red and black flag of commerce floated aloft, and his stolid Tartar troopers, in slouchy gray greatcoats, boots and fur caps, offered themselves, in place of coolies, as porters of our luggage. The station master, the only man who spoke English, told us that further progress eastward was blocked. The steam launch that usually ferries passengers across had been pulled off, five days before, on account of the dangerous half-frozen condition of the river, and even the native "sampan" were beached for the winter. "In two weeks or so, perhaps we might walk across on solid ice." But we had other plans for spending a part of the next two weeks, back in more congenial Japan.

### A Night in the Barracks.

We bribed two Russian soldiers to let us take their places in the barracks that night. Chunks of strongly-flavored sausage and hard bread washed down with quantities of hot tea were the ration that we drew. The only source of comfort in the bare room was a circular stove of tiles that filled one corner from floor to ceiling.

In primitive two-wheeled carts. Others, on horseback, sunshine and peddle small commodities.

### America: Fair Play.

The polyglot Chinese manager of the Manchurian tel exchanged our "Mex." for roubles, and "boy" along with us to the station of the Eastern Railway, four miles distant. Half way we were halted by a dirty Russian picket, acting on his own responsibility, he demanded, but the big American eagle on our passports, could not read, seemed to give him heart failure, beat a hasty retreat. A little further along our cart all but ran into the bows of two mud-dock winter quarters by the river bank. A Russian, and beside her was Uncle Sam's "upper deck" housed in with matting. While she in this fashion, her gunners and crew of American lads kept up their circulation and chat with drills and football games and skating.

All the officials of the railway station were military men. No one spoke English, and the sport of us who do. To give misleading information as to train departures seemed to appeal to the huge joke, and our vain efforts to glean what from the Russian timetables on the walls caused unsuppressed merriment. Our only friends in the station, that day, seemed to be the big lifeless samovar of the waiting-room, and we camped there until finally a train left, late in the night.

### A Brilliant Scene.

Ying Tze is not upon the main line from Peking to Port Arthur. There was a change of train, and when our train, which had come from Trans-Siberian road from Moscow in twenty days, arrived, there was so busy and brilliant a scene at the little station café that one might easily have mistaken himself away from the Far East in some European city center.

All the passengers except the soldiers and Chinese third-class coaches assembled there. They were ninety per cent. Russian military officers of all grades, all big, fierce-looking, sparsely-bearded men with long-skirted, blue-gray top coats, on the breasts of which they displayed their decorations. They wore shiny boots and great, fez-shaped caps of black or

man-wan Bay and said, "Build me a city here." out of his private fortune, is said to have cost 500,000,000 roubles to the enterprise, which cost Russia 800,000,000 roubles—about \$400,000,000. This probably went into the southern part of the railroad, but by far the greater part of the railroad itself and now belongs to Japan. In Dainy itself and now belongs to Japan. The engineer laid out a model city quite as splendid as Peking. Splendid graded and macadamized streets, with stone sidewalks, intersect one another at regular intervals over the area. There is opportunity for good architectural effects and the parks and commons are thus afforded, and the city is divided into several sections. One was devoted to government buildings, another to more modest dwellings. There was a section (for the Chinese); a government section for banking and retail business; a wholesale and market section. One district was devoted to manufactures, and all the water-front was reserved for a most extensive commerce. Not content with a good harbor, the government was constructing an elaborate breakwater of stone. No city in the world has a better sea-front. The same may be said of the stone landing piers to accommodate vessels of any burden. There were dry docks, and in one of them any vessel of the Pacific might be repaired.

The districts of the city stand fine modern buildings of brick and stone after a pleasing Russian style of architecture. There are dwellings of all shapes, business buildings, factories, churches, with room enough for not less than 200,000 people. It is very doubtful if there were ever one that many people in Dainy, leaving the native population out of account. It was a city of commerce and commerce; now it is probably deserted, except by a few Japanese troops.

Nov. 1902.

of three hours took us to Port Arthur. Rugged was the way. A few Manchurian villages were the natives live in rough stone cabins with stone slabs, for the climate is rigorous. Even the railroad line was under constant patrol by soldiers.

Port Arthur is situated around and low hill lying between higher ones, and composed of low Chinese buildings that the Europeans from the natives. The docks lie adjacent to the deep water of the harbor immediately. We counted nine big, black warships here, and several ensigns of white field and black diagonal stripes, so closely were they wedged together that it was necessary to anchor each one fore and aft to prevent bumping another in turning with the tide. It is said that none of these ships could leave the harbor without the assistance of the tugboats. Such difficulties must be enormously increased by the number of wrecks within and without the harbor entrance and the operation of Admiral's fleet.

At the entrance to the port affords strong positions for defense, and both the big hill to the east and the longer, lower Tiger's Tail on the west are heavily gunned, as did many other surrounding hills. If these defenses are as formidable as they are properly manned, it is difficult to see how Port Arthur should fall without a long siege.

The city of modern buildings and less congested than the old, but it was absolutely controlled by Russia. The nations advocating the open door in the Far East thrust upon them the unique and unusual case of a European nation practically closed to commerce a port which China had opened. The surplus of foreign-made goods intended for consumption were refused entry into Port Arthur and Dainy by the Russian officers in charge, on the pretext, is a matter of common gossip.

The population of the town, last December, was made up of the Russian military and navy, and the comings and goings all appeared to be busy. It seemed, for the struggle that all were engaged in. It is difficult to surmise why they were so far from ready when the first blow was struck.

Port Arthur undoubtedly had an extensive commerce, but it was absolutely controlled by Russia. The nations advocating the open door in the Far East thrust upon them the unique and unusual case of a European nation practically closed to commerce a port which China had opened. The surplus of foreign-made goods intended for consumption were refused entry into Port Arthur and Dainy by the Russian officers in charge, on the pretext, is a matter of common gossip.

The Russian city of Dainy surprises the traveler who enters it for the first time. It is said that the Emperor Nicholas II, in council with his advisers concerning the natural disadvantages of Port Arthur for commercial purposes, placed his finger on a map indicating the place where the mountains slope down to the south of the city.

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US Gunboat Helena in Winter Quarters - Port of Niu Chwang

apex at Tung-ku, the town nearest the old Taku forts. The scenery of the flat country along the way is uninteresting. The fields lie fallow during the winter time, and the irregularly-planted orchards of persimmons and pears are bare of leaf. Strange only are the rounded, conical mounds that mark the graves where the ancestral dead of China lie—or, more exactly, sit. These exclusively occupy many miles of fertile land stretching away in all directions. It is true that the dead crowd out the living in China. Down near the sea dreary solitudes of mud prevail, and they are often submerged by flood and tide. There are towns and villages, here and there, with houses made of mud from foundation to ridge-pole; and sometimes there are antique mud walls about them.

### Beginning of the Great Wall.

Shan-hai-kwan is well known as the place where the Great Wall of China, built against Tartar invasion at the commencement of our era, begins, or ends, in the sea, its eighteen hundred or more miles of unbroken extent. Little here remains of the huge rampart now, except its ruined core of earth, for the outer finished surfaces of well-cut stone and hard brick have been quarried out and used by the modern, degenerate sons of its builders, in less imposing structures for themselves.

Beyond the wall we passed into Shen King, the most southerly of the "East Three Provinces," as the Chinese have designated Manchuria since the frontier questions with foreigners have become acute. There is a change of landscape. The train begins to wind among the rolling hills and cultivated valleys of strong red soil that characterize Southern Manchuria. Not far away are mountains. There are evidences of severe washouts in the rainy season. Upon some of the heights ancient Chinese forts, of pagoda-like design, are mounted with antique guns that protrude from portholes quite impossible of effective use. They were probably erected for show, after the Chinese custom, to scare the enemy rather than really hurt him.

### Protection of Foreigners.

Our truckless cars lumbered along slowly. There was great work of betterment in progress all along the road bed, and bridges of stone and cement were being substituted for less substantial wooden structures.

At each station a curious picture met the eye. As the train was pulled in, a squad of Chinese-Manchurian soldiers was drawn up in line facing the cars, and stood at attention, resting their arms, until we were under way again. The custom was begun during the Boxer rising of 1900, when these troublesome ruffians acquired the habit of taking pot shots at waiting trains, and the deceitful Chinese government found it necessary to make a pretense, at least, of protecting foreign interests. As we proceeded north and east, these guards became more frequent and imposing, a thing that seemed remarkable here on the borders of the empire, while in Peking itself scarcely a native soldier is seen amid the array of foreign arms. But the condition is soon explained by the new flag that flies above the stations—



Street View Dainy



Street View Port Arthur



Street and Public Square - Dainy

When bedtime came we found excellent reason, besides that of keeping warm, for adopting the custom of the land, and "turned in" with all our outer clothing on. We slept but little, and dawn next day found us at the river, knee deep in slush and snow, looking for coolies. Fortunately there had been warmer southerly winds during the night, and they had combined with the tides to break up the ice once more. But the four sturdy Manchurians whom our Mexican cartwheel dollars finally tempted to serve us had all they could do to propel their sampan through the ice packs to the opposite bank, half a mile away. A few other boats crossed that day, but they were the last before the freeze-up and final closing of the river.

The treaty port of Niu-chwang is a typical big town of gaunt Manchurian Chinese, apparently prosperous, but noisy and odoriferous like all of their towns. Low brick and mud houses form irregular lines along the dirty cobble-paved ways, small "pavilions" and posts with elaborate tops of gliding and high oriental colors that bring good luck to the shopkeepers in their neighborhood fill the places of telegraph poles in American towns. There are borders of howling heathen, carrying burdens on poles or creaking, large-wheeled barrows, or

astrakhan. There were a few fair women, too, but they were much bejeweled; and all talked in a harsh tongue, dined, wine and smoked opium when they were merry.

The American-made cars of the Trans-Siberian are comfortable, but during the last days of the winter were so overcrowded by the military people that being rushed out to the seat of impending war was little space left for ordinary travelers. For a Russian officer a pleasant compartment with two Chinese travelers of the better class, preferring the ways and manners to those of the Slav.

From Tash-chow to Dainy the country presents serious difficulties to good roadbed construction. One minor range of mountains must be crossed, and our train crept along at a snail's pace, averaging of but thirteen miles per hour.

### Model City of Dainy.

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manager of the Manchurian railway, for roubles, and sent to the station of the Chinese miles distant. Half way the dirty Russian picket, Prorok, responsibility, he demanded toll of the eagle on our passports, for a little further along the bows of two gushes to the river bank. One of the was Uncle Sam's Helms, with matting. While she bickered runners and crew of fine-looking games and skating.

The railway station was Russian spoke English, and all were To give misleading information seemed to appeal to them as efforts to glean what we could. Our only friends in Manchuria to be the big tile stove room, and we camped in late in the night.

the main line from Mukden. There was a change at Tashan, which had come over from Moscow in twenty days, and brilliant a scene in one might easily have imagined Far East in some European

cept the soldiers and Chinese assembled there. They were military officers of various ranks, sparsely-bearded chaps in top coats, on the breasts of which decorations. They wore pointed, shoe-shaped caps of black or white

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of Manchuria, and especially of the peninsula, was accomplished with such success in the few years that elapsed from the time by China in 1898, that it alone provided complete proof of Russia's intention in permanent occupation, even had she been to effect the military evacuation of the next move of territorial aggrandizement under way. The shadow of the great Yalu and was falling on the helpless hermit to the south. There was in the course of time Dai Nippon would

W. H. WORKMAN, JR.

ROCKS OF SAND AND LIME. These are being made of clean sand and ground granite, and are said to be as substantial as granite. The mixed ingredients are packed in a strong steel cylinder mould by means of which the air has been sucked from the water is admitted, the rock being formed by pressure and heat.—[Country Life.

## The Breadfruit Tree.

A PLANT OF GREAT VALUE WHERE IT GROWS.

By a Special Contributor.

AMONG the most useful and ornamental of the tropical trees is the "Tahiti Breadfruit tree," indigenous to the Society and Georgian groups of islands—and now introduced throughout the tropics.

Botanically, this tree is almost universally known as *Artocarpus incisa* (Linné, fl.) but according to F. von Mueller, the name *A. communis* (R. & G. Forster) is to be preferred. It is classified in the sub-tribe *Artocarpeae* (formerly a distinct order under the name, *Artocarpaceae*;) tribe, *Moreae* (also formerly considered a separate order, under the familiar name *Moraceae*;) and of the natural order *Urticaceae*, which is known to us as the nettle family. The tree, therefore, is of good family, and numbers among its relations such trees as the following: *Ficus* (banyan and fig); *Castilloa* (rubber tree); *Morus* (mulberry); *Broussonetia* (cow tree); and *Broussonetia* (paper-mulberry).

Its best-known brothers are the *Artocarpus integrifolia* (Linné fl.) and the *A. lakoocha* (Roxburg.) The *Artocarpus communis* is a most beautiful, stately,



BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

umbrous tree, from fifty to seventy feet in height. The trunk is rather slender, usually two feet in diameter sometimes more, and rises straight from the ground fifteen or twenty feet, before beginning to branch. The bark is rough and light colored.

The leaves in shape somewhat resemble those of the fig or castor bean, but are more often the size of the leaves of the *Fatsia papyrifera* (syn.; *Aralia p.*) Ordinarily the leaves are twelve to eighteen inches long; are dark green, thick and glossy and most elegantly cut into fingers. The leaves are exceedingly variable. In some of the varieties they are pinnately cleft to near the midrib, in others but sparingly cleft. Like our *Grevillea robusta*, it sheds its leaves throughout the year.

The blossoms are small and unattractive. They are unisexual and crowded on a thick receptacle, which in the male flowers is club shaped, but in the pistillate flowers is round or rounded. Anthers are erect.

The fruit varies as much as do the leaves—sometimes oval, but usually round. The average breadfruit is six inches in diameter and much resembling the Orange orange, so common in some parts of the East. Its covering is a rough, thick rind, marked all over with small lozenge-shaped divisions, each having a small elevation in the center. These, usually hexagonal, divisions are external marks of the limits of the individual female flowers. At first the fruit is light green, but later changes to brown, and at last, when fully ripe and ready to fall, assumes a tinge of richest yellow. It is attached to the branches of the tree by a short, thick stalk, and hangs usually singly or in pairs, but is often found three to the stem. In the center of the fruit is a hard core running from the stalk to the crown, and around which a few imperfect seeds are to be found.

The tree is propagated by adventitious buds, or offshoots from the roots. It bears in about five years, and continues to produce from two to three crops a year for from fifty to seventy-five years thereafter.

A sort of caoutchouc, or resin, is obtained from the sap—usually obtained by bruising the bark. This resin is used by the natives as a substitute for rubber, but mainly for caulking the seams of their canoes and boats. The leaves are put to many uses. They wrap their food, which is to be cooked in native way, in the leaves of the breadfruit tree; and after the food is so wrapped, and placed upon the red-hot stones, the oven is

formed by piling over it a mound composed of bunches of these leaves.

The fibers of the younger branches were formerly woven into a native cloth.

Next to its value as a food-producer ranks its value for timber. The wood is hard, durable and much used for house building and furniture making. The best and most durable of the South Sea Island's canoes are hewn from this tree. The wood, when first cut, is a rich yellow, but when seasoned resembles mahogany.

The natives call this tree "Paee," and it is their staple article of diet. The fruit is usually baked in native oven, when the rind readily peels off and the pulp only is eaten. Occasionally the fruit is cooked by roasting or boiling, but it is never eaten in its raw state. The taste varies in the different varieties and in the condition of ripeness. A half-ripe fruit, when properly cooked, tastes like a half-cooked, insipid sweet potato, but when fully ripe it is as attractive to the palate as the bread-dumpling in a boiled dinner, and contains all the flavors of such a dumpling.

The many varieties of this beautiful tree are difficult of determination to the amateur botanist, but are known to the natives at first glance. Seven varieties are reported indigenous to Rarotonga, forty-five to the Caroline Islands, and Mona. Goupil—president of the *Casé Agricole*, in Tahiti—reports over forty varieties on that island.

The steamship lines have so far been unable to bring breadfruit or plantain to San Francisco (in cold storage) in good condition.

The *A. integrifolia*, or jackfruit tree of India and Southern Asia, has been introduced throughout the tropical islands of the Pacific. Its fruit sometimes weighs eighty pounds, but is far inferior as a breadfruit. The leaves are very similar to those of the *Ficus elastica* (rubber tree.) The seeds are perfect, and when roasted make a good substitute for chestnuts.

FRANK M'DANIEL.

## YOUNG FILIPINOS.

THEY SING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[Buffalo Times.] You must imagine 50,000 little boys and girls, with wonderful brown eyes, flat little noses and black hair, packing their books and slates to go to school each morning under the blue skies and tropic sun of Filipina. And even in the islands where the towns are far apart the smallest village would be very much ashamed if it did not have some kind of a school for nison.

It is very quiet in these islands, and the days seem to pass by like dreams. Only the distant clang of convent bells, the liquid bird-notes, or the sleepy challenge of a cock disturbs the peaceful silence of the southern isles. The little villages are all alike—a big cathedral and a rambling convent looking out upon the sparkling sea, the carabao and ponies grazing on the plaza, and a few pigs running wild among the bamboo houses under the banana trees. In some such towns, 40,000 miles away from everybody, you would be surprised some morning if you were to hear the small, clear notes of the children singing one of your own songs, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," or "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Some of my friends would have a rather bad opinion of the small boys of Manila if they were to see the little rascals of Calle Real or the Escolta struggling with cigars almost as big as a banana, or engaged in pitching pennies Sunday morning on the street.

The public schools, however, keep the small boy out of mischief for a good part of the day. The city schools are a great credit to America. The buildings, which were used in Spanish times, are large and cool. Built in the shape of hollow squares, the inside windows look out on the shady courtyard, where the pupils play at recess under the green palms. When school is over, small investments of centavos and pesetas may be made in mangoes or bananas, sugared biscuits, or a stick of boiled rice in a palm-leaf coil at one of the small China shops on the real. Making a fair division of the sweets, young Filipina walk home affectionately, hand in hand.

## A NEW PROFESSION.

A new profession has been made necessary by the changed conditions of modern industry. The Social Secretary serves as a point of contact between master and men. It is his (or her) business to know the employees personally as their employer cannot know them, to know whether the conditions under which they work are wholesome physically, mentally and morally, and to know how to improve them, if they are not what they ought to be.

The head of a department store which employs 500 girls says that his social secretary has been worth to him in cash three times as much as her service has cost him. She has given the girls talks on hygiene, thus improving their health and their physical effectiveness. She has organized literary clubs among them, thus stimulating them mentally and improving the social atmosphere of the store. She has mothered the girls, many of whom are daughters of immigrants, and who in our public schools have enjoyed opportunities which their mothers never had. These girls accordingly, at the most critical age, make the perilous discovery that they must know more than their mothers do. The social secretary is one whose knowledge and position they respect, and one to whom they can go as a friend. And if she is what she ought to be, she acquires an influence over them which is as valuable to the girls as it is to their employer.—[Josiah Strong in Social Service.



aid to look in my purse for  
I had would turn into pennies  
em. Don't you think it would  
you were certain that you had  
you leaving home, to find your  
square in lounging slippers?  
tax to my trouble occurred one  
ioned by the door-bell, to find  
vocate form up the stairs on  
situation? I was standing in  
on the stretcher. The injured  
y clothes. He was my exact dou  
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him I found that he knew th  
myself was aware of. It was  
tic and shrieked for help as if I  
ade. An old witch of help as if I



a little pellet to swallow. "I was as it had clouded. She had given me the loco bean."

**Mystery.**"

"me," said the diplomat, "surrounding the group, "of a woman at the interior of South America. I was on duty in an out-of-the-way part of the jungle. I have heard of the fakirs of India do with a few of anything quite so wonderful to relate. There was a woman, who was remarkable for her religious musician, and she had a power after her wherever she went."

mystery. Her parents were my friends. She seldom spoke to me and off it an effort was made to get her. She would be absent for days without anyone knowing her whereabouts. Her death was about the silent death, without taking into consideration the sight of that big, ugly reptile. I control she had over it, was common. But man alive, the way that the flute would charm the dead, the songs of angels as easy as I could must like glory to hear that music at the night. No matter what I did, all talk ceased when Nama came. I could not hire her and pay her when she got good and ready to go away.

part of it was that Nama always. The girl must have been proud of her that she could win a further, that everyone would with her soon met his death. I then chose to whom she took a

...the black, slender fellow, and Nama spotted him over his shoulder. The boys saw her looking at him over her shoulder as she passed, and we all knew that there must be some monster in the air. They told him her name and warned him not to have anything to do with her. He laughed good naturedly and said he was going home to be married; nevertheless, Nama got very angry and played as sweetly as if she were picking her way through strings to make the melody. He sat on the ground, listening like one entranced, and then disappeared into the thicket where she and the snake were waiting for him.

It was pitiful to see him trying to break away from her after day he vowed to leave, but as many times she came to chain him with her plaintive airs which made him his very soul. We, who knew her music and never heard the like before. A thousand times he failed to go to her, and she sent the priest to tell him. He was dozing in a hammock at the time and a snake just as the vicious reptile raised it up and struck. He pulled his revolver and by a lucky shot sent a bullet through the snake's brain. Simultaneously with the pistol shot, there was a scream from the forest, and we found Nama stone dead. There was a mark or a scratch upon her. When the priest examined himself, then said: "The affinity between the woman and the serpent is explained—they are one soul!"

...the duke," said the captain, "the mystery of these mongrels can shuffle off the stage whenever the notion strikes them. I had a job on this ship who did the neatest job in the world of heavy death that ever happened. Wing Lee was a cook, but he couldn't take a joke. The boys would make him work nights trying to think up schemes to outwit him as that Celestial. They put a tick-tack clock on the wall one night, and Wing thought the devil was making a personal issue. He burned so many candles in his effort to rout the evil spirit that the crew almost like a fumigating plant. When he found it was only a joke he was mad enough to make the crew leave him alone, because I was afraid he would quit, or hurt somebody while he was in either case I would be short a cook. He was a little hard on him. It was downright funny that he was chewing-gum in his pigtail. It was just Wing worse if they had broken one of his teeth if he had not taken their pranks so seriously. Sometimes, they would doubtless have left him alone if he was the simple-minded Chink just went all over the place and the jokers had him, dancing about two or three times.

...the time has its turn, and Wing Lee gave them a parting shock that none of them will ever forget. It was a dying day. At a small port in Brazil, a ship came aboard with a box of snakes, and the captain was left on deck so they could get the air. During the day one of the big ones squeezed his way out of the box, and the first thing I knew those snakes were running all over the ship. We were all caught them all, but the agent said he was afraid that there might still be two or three little ones left. The jokers put a rubber snake in Wing's pocket. I never heard such a racket on board ship since the Chinaman ran amuck.

...the fools couldn't keep still, and Wing Lee discovered that it was another joke. He discovered the truth, and such a scene I never expect to see again. He was simply jumped up and down, he was so angry. He cornered three of them and the way he treated them in Chinese could not have been worse than reading their death warrants. His face was as red as wrath. Making a dramatic gesture to them, he cast a last look at the sea, then laid down on the deck and died with no more to say. We were going to sleep. He never strained or uttered a groan. The doctor went over and looked at him, and found not a blemish or bruise about him. It cost him his life, but Wing Lee was a man who could remember for the rest of his days."

...you do about it?" asked the scientist.

...made an entry in my log book," answered the captain, "that Wing Lee, a Chinese cook, had died of a snake bite."

...the Bailed.

...a queer story in Buenos Ayres not long ago," said the drummer, "which was vouched for by men of the highest character could not be questioned. The authorities had planned to erect a new chapel in the province of Argentina, and a dispute arose over the location of the proposed house of worship. The faction gained control of the arrangements and the matter was upon the site. It was unfortunate that the matter should arise over a religious matter, yet it was a matter that there would be strained relations between the divided opinion of the congregation. The matter was finally decided, and the threatened riot broke out in the most unexpected, as well as the most violent manner.

...the plan for the structure was upon the ground, and the building had begun. While some teamsters were driving a statue of the virgin, to be placed in the church, the oxen suddenly balked. There was no reason for the stubbornness of the animals. They had never been known to balk before; they were not hungry, nor thirsty, nor tired. The drivers whipped them with their tails, put mud in their nostrils, but all their tricks failed to make the patient beasts move. Another yoke of oxen was brought, but they refused to pull. After the failure of a third attempt to move the statue, it dawned upon those interested that the oxen was the appointed place for their sanctification. One had discovered the fact, investigation

*At the Masked Ball.*  
THE ADVENTURE OF LORD FRANCIS  
AND THE SPANISH DANCER.  
*H. B. Marriott-Watson in London Mail.*

**Gray Domino.**

"Oh, well, your ring, you know, Jack—the puzzle-ring. That was pretty smart of me, wasn't it?"

"Wonderful perspicacity!" said Lord Francis, with a glance at his hand.

"And you've been trying to disguise your voice," the gray domino went on, triumphantly. "It's a very good imitation, Jack, but it didn't take me in."

"I'm so glad," he declared. "I thought I'd deceive you into taking me for some one else."

"Oh, no." She shook her head merrily, rocking herself to and fro with her hands clasped about one knee. "And so you needn't keep up the deception." She looked at him closely through the eyes of the mask, and Lord Francis gazed back. He was sure that beauty was latent here; he could have told it from the voice alone. The situation was piquant.

"Well?" he ventured at last.

"Do you know, Jack, you are looking splendid—really quite distinguished. What made you think of——? I suppose it's the court dress. I didn't know that you could be so——"

"So what?" he asked, as she paused.

"Oh, nothing," she replied, with a little laugh. "And now what do you think of me?"

"You, my dear girl, are adorable, as always," he said, feeling that the intimacy thus discovered between them justified the remark.

Queen Elizabeth.

"Please don't," he pleaded. "Give me another chance. I simply lost my head talking to you."

"Here's auntie," said Carmen, evasively, as Queen Elizabeth sailed majestically up and came to a pause. Carmen rose. Lord Francis heard a whisper.

"Who's that, Gladys?"

He made a profound bow. "A gentleman of the court of le Roi Soleil, your Majesty," said he.

Queen Elizabeth curtsied and engaged her niece in a penetrating whisper. "You've been talking here about half an hour," she said. "And, Gladys, I've found Mr. Prince." Gladys's pleasant laughter tinkled in his ears. "Oh, how clever of you, auntie! Have you really?"

"Yes, and he's looking out, for you. I told him where you were."

Gray Domino laughed merrily, and her eyes, through the mask, beamed and gleamed on Lord Francis. "Isn't that excellent news, sir?" she demanded. "Did you hear?"

"I am desolated," he murmured. "But I will do my best to prevent the tragedy."

Gladys seized her hands; she was palpably excited. "There, auntie! You hear what this gentleman says!" She turned with a flourish of her pretty skirts to Lord Francis. "Shall we let it out? Oh, you dear goose! Why—"

"Here he is," said Queen Elizabeth. Lord Francis looked, and saw approaching a young man of his own height and apparent age, habited as a Cavalier. He was evidently flurried, and gazed quickly from one to another of the party; then,

**The Cavalier.**

"So I have found you at last," he exclaimed to Gladys. They were almost the same words with which Lord Francis had opened his address, but they had a remarkable effect. Poor Carmen started and dropped her fan, which Lord Francis stooped to recover. When he stood up again, Carmen was regarding him out of troubled, wondering eyes.

"But who—why—Jack——" she faltered.

"I spotted you by your necklet," said the Cavalier cheerfully.

"It's our dance, I think," said Lord Francis, coolly, and crooked his arm. Poor bewildered Carmen mechanically put her gloved hand in it, but she was staring from one man to the other.

"The music is beginning," said Lord Francis.

"But—but I thought you were Jack," burst forth Carmen, tremulously, "and you said—and, oh, I said——" She withdrew her arm in a frightened way that arrested the notice of the dull Cavalier.

"Who is this?" he asked, pointedly.

Lord Francis saw that the game was up—and he had not seen her face! He bowed. "A gentleman about the person of the Grand Monarque, sir," said he, civilly, "and one who is accustomed to keep court secrets, madam"—he bowed to Gladys.

"That's the worst of these charity affairs," said the Cavalier, as Lord Francis's form receded. "All sorts of bounders get in."

But Carmen was looking after the Gentleman of the Court of le Roi Soleil.

The following incident of the war in the East reaches the times from a Japanese correspondent:

Early one morning, about a week before the outbreak of the present war in the East, as the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, the Shiratoka, was sailing the Korean Sea, a large eagle was discovered resting on the summit of a pointed rock.

A member of the crew took aim at the bird and fired; but, strange to say, it did not move an inch. A boat was launched and the men, rowing to the spot, soon captured the eagle, it proving to be as tame as a parrot. On examination it was found to be wounded in the leg, but after the destroyer arrived at Sasebo Naval Station, very attention being given to it, the bird soon became quite well and is now kept at the Tokio Admiralty.

The incident, in itself insignificant, acquires importance from the fact that it happened just before the war, and that as the eagle is the emblem of Russia, superstitious folks regarded the capture as a sign of victory for the Japanese.

This story recalls the battle of the Yalu in 1894, which decided Japanese supremacy at sea, in the war against China, when a big hawk, during the very heat of the engagement, rested on the mast of the cruiser Takochi and, allowing itself to be easily caught, was brought to Tokio, where it is now at the Emperor's palace.

TATSUYA KATO.

Prof. W. G. Bowdoin, author of "Book Plates" and other special art volumes, did not always enjoy the success he now has. He tells a nervy incident in connection with his first magazine appointment.

"It was this way," he said. "I tried to get on the staff as an art editor, critic and contributor, but neither owner nor editor took much notice of me. One day I got very dander up. I went into the office, saw an empty desk and ordered the office boy to clean it for me. I dictated to the stenographer nearly all day. The rest of the staff listened and seemed interested. The next day they appealed to me for orders. I gave them. The editor sent me out on the third day for an art essay. Near the end of the week the owner happened in. 'Say, Bowdoin, how do you like your job?' said he, with a twinkle in his eye.

"'First class,' I replied, 'all but the salary.'

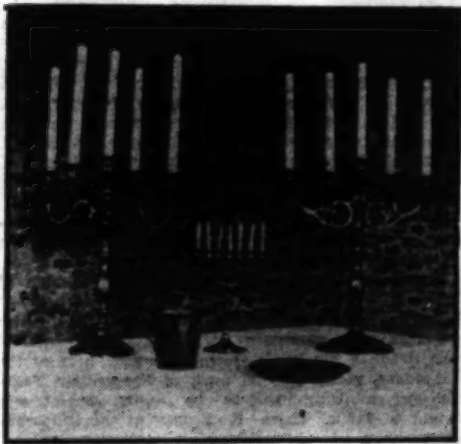
"'Don't worry about that,' he answered; 'I'll give you the same as the last man we had.'

"And he did.—[New York Press.

Not since the early eighties, when the word "electric" crept into fame with the arc light, the telephone and the trolley car, has a newly discovered term been so popular as radium and its derivatives. Already we have electric cigars, radite soap, radiumite tooth paste, and so on. Just as there used to be electric soap, electric polish, electric tooth powder, electric cleaning material, and even electric silk. The properties of the mysterious radium, of course, no more enter into the articles which bear that name, or names allied to it, than soap or silk. Electric tooth powder was electrified. Yet the new term, applied even to old and well known articles, appeals to many people who don't bother to think what it may really mean.—[Washington Times,

*By a Special Contributor.*

In nearly all the shops in the ghettos of Chicago and New York you will be solemnly assured (even with tears both in the eye and in the voice) that every article in stock is a priceless antique—direct from Russia. But you will occasionally find an Americanized dealer who is perfectly straightforward and business-like, and from him you hear a confirmation of the suspicion that



### RUSSIAN CANDELABRA

When a bride in Russia sets up housekeeping she receives from her mother a complete set of kitchen furnishings. If her family is wealthy, these are of silver and copper, otherwise they are of copper and brass. These utensils are supposed to last a lifetime, and they are sufficiently well made for the purpose. The work-

A black and white photograph of a still life arrangement. In the foreground, there are three glass vessels. On the left is a large, bulbous vase with a long, thin neck. In the center is a smaller, similar vase. On the right is a tall, slender vase with a bulbous base and a long neck. A small, dark, circular object, possibly a lid or a small dish, lies on the surface in front of the central vase. The background is dark and textured, possibly a wall or a backdrop. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the glass surfaces.

### RUSSIAN METAL VESSELS

In another shop, the handsome, soft-voiced matron informs you that the candlestick you look at twice is the best antique in the city—that it was her own grandfather's. You state in slow, simple English that you do not want to buy it—that it is ugly and much too old. But that does not prevent her from reiterating, over and over, with sobs and with tears, that the candlestick is most antique, that it came from her beautiful home in "Euroop"—that she has great need of a very little money, and the good, rich lady must buy! You do not laugh—you look cross and turn to leave, upon which the candlestick is hurriedly wrapped in a bit of paper and thrust, by main force, into your arms. Then is the vendor of the precious heirloom all smiles—the tears have left no trace in her fat cheeks—and she airily names an impossible price. You lay the bundle down. She reaches in between some ugly old samovars (suggestive of steam fire engines of the earliest model,) and hastily brings forth for your inspection the battered photograph of an extremely fat, blonde man—one she probably never saw. At this point the shop lady's tears again flow and you are implored not to go until you have bought the beautiful candlestick from a poor, poor woman! Ah! this lovely man was her dear, dear husband! He died two years ago! And left her with children—many little children, and it is winter and everything is very dear! But you harden your heart (experimentally) and open the door. Yes, the tears sud-

**OLIVE**

# SAM JONES'S LOST COLT

Jim answered in his long-drawn-out way, "I thought, 'Now, if I was a horse, when would I be able to get out of here?'"

And so I went there, and he had"—[The Record.]

## WASHING AWAY LIES

Ablutions play a large part in every form of worship. Before the shrine which is in a few every home there is a sort of crude bath in the stone floor. The water for these is supplied by pipes which send a heavy stream down into a seated before the altar in the middle of the floor. The prevaricating culprit is made to submerge his many lies. The volume of water comes down upon his defenseless head with a force which would make a robust American lad wince. The Japanese liar knows that there is no other way to appease the wrath of the injured gods than the submersion in the inevitable with a grace than that with which his Western neighbor would whip and sits before the shrine in activity, reading aloud for the benefit of the bystanders the long list of lies that he has told in this uncomfortable pass.—[Pittsburg Press.]

## BUCHANAN'S GOAT.

Buchanan's goat is getting to be a terror of the town. Besides drinking beer and doing bad acts, he has an appetite worse than that of a crocodile. He invaded a neighbor's back yard yesterday and ate a whole chicken. The neighbor called on the act of crawling outside a sack of potatoes. The landlady discovered the situation and notified the police after him. A little later he became unwell. A local veterinarian was called and gave an X-ray to the goat's stomach which happened to be among other matters one apple pie, two pairs of slippers, four copies of the Prospector, one set of nine subpoenas, three bench warrants for John Doe, one package smoking tobacco, one yard of blue cloth, one box of tacks, one bisque doll and other articles. The veterinarian was so shocked by the enormous list to admit of inventory. He may return to the pie that knocked him out.—(Tomlinson)

## IMITATIVE ANIMALS

Some animals have wonderful power of learning. Dogs brought up in the company of cats have been known to acquire the trick of licking the person washing the face. When a cat has been brought up for her food her kittens have been known to imitate her action. Darwin tells of a cat that was in the habit of putting her paw into the mouth of a person who pitched every time she got the chance and then she would lick the cream off her paw. Her kittens soon learned the same trick.

*Compiled for The Times.*

1990

attacked me an hour ago, and we have been here ever since. As long as you stand in front holding his horns firmly, he can't hurt you. Now you'll be as lucky as I have been in

Unfavorable Comparison.

TWO artists were regarding, in a Fifth-avenue gallery, a print of Millais's "Chill October." On

"Sir John Millais once showed me the 'Fall October,' and at the same time he told me it."

"He said that as he sat painting one gray among the reeds and rushes of the Tay, a hedge asked:

"No, never," said Sir John, and he continued

"It's a hantle quicker," said the voice.  
 "Yes, I suppose so," the painter agreed.  
 Then the voice said bitingly:

"An' its mair like the place."

• • •

Like Him Work.

**CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT**, the president of the Woman Suffrage Association, was charged with making children work.

"Chicago woman," she said, "has a little to practice writing. Last fall she told the matter of writing she could do nothing."

But in December, when I met her again amicably:

"How in the world," said I, "did you bring it to pass?"

"I told him," she said, "to make out, in his head, a list of everything he wanted for Christmas."

only, but Dignified.

RESIDENT SCHURMAN of Cornell, un-

In discussing this matter the other day, Sherman said with a smile:

"I heard yesterday of a poor young clerk,   
 difficult and lowly as it is, still seems to   
 nobler and more dignified than that of the

He married early, this clerk; he has seven children; he is obliged to work hard.

The other morning as he sat at his high desk, with a sheet of figures before him, he fell asleep. When, hearing his snores, turned and awakened



## LEADING CARTOONS.

**THE MISSISSIPPI IDEA WILL DISPOSE OF MR. BRYAN**



CHICAGO JOURNAL

### "HEMMED INSKI"



CHICAGO 3049



### The Beginning of the Hot Spell in the Far East.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

### A TIMELY HINT.



UNCLE SAM— Hey there, Democracy! See that you provide yourself with a candidate with a platform so as to put this animal on his good behavior.

## JUST TO OBLIGE A RELATIVE



CHICAGO NEWS

## WAITING FOR THE BOMB TO EXPLODE

**INDIANAPOLIS NEWS**

*Mexican Housekeeping.*

IT IS NEVER A SCIENCE BUT MAY  
RIGHTLY BE TERMED AN ART.

*By a Special Contributor.*

In a downright mystery how any good thing came out of a Mexican kitchen except joy for the camera lens. Always poorly lighted, it is full of Rembrandt shadows lying thick on the brick floor, clinging to the smoke-enriched rafters among the ponderous rafters. The walls are thrown from a clumsy brick stove, where glowing charcoal beneath each earthen jar tilted at unstable angle causes the spicy air to simmer languidly. Before this brasero a good cook, familiar spirit worthy of the place, holds gray locks hanging about her beady face, half lost in the wrinkles, and a greasy blue cloth slipping from her bent shoulders as she waves a fan of reeds that she may hold the heat to its reluctant combustion.

minate, a sloping stone supported on three or four examples one corner. When anything is to be made, chili, salt, or corn for tamales, the cook takes this simple mill, with a stone rolling-pin in the center, and performs the labor exactly as it has been done in Mexico these many centuries before and since the Spanish conquest. By the door is an inverted pyramid of porous rock, supported in a green wall. This is the filter, and the water drips into a jar below with a musical regularity of dripping that seems to repeat, "I-take-my-time, I-take-my-time!" a truthful refrain, as the process is extremely slow. A table and unpainted shelves are set out, hoping, by the display of carrying on the work, to attract your attention from the utter unrighteousness of every angle, complete the furnishings of the kitchen. Here the meals are prepared for a large family. The old cook is a witch, indeed, to produce such masses amid such primitive opportunities. It is a simple matter that gives the human being no anxiety. A basket of sweet bread comes from the bakery and coffee and chocolate are brought to the kitchen to be served on demand to the members of the family, as they happen along. Coffee is of boiling-milk darkened with a powerful infusion of the berry. Chocolate is thick, sweet, seasoned, and beaten to a froth with a wooden pestle and a mortillo.

... is an important affair that suspends busi-  
ness life to a standstill. Restaurants do  
as stores and offices close during the early  
hours, and even suburban residents go home to eat  
a leisurely mid-day meal, served in as many coun-  
tries as dishes, and taken with easy conviviali-

Kitch  
stove

## Mexican Housekeeping.

IT IS NEVER A SCIENCE BUT MAY  
RIGHTLY BE TERMED AN ART.

By a Special Contributor.

It is a downright mystery how any good thing can come out of a Mexican kitchen except joy for the camera lens. Always poorly lighted, the kitchen is full of Rembrandt shadows lying thick upon the floor, clinging to the smoke-encrusted rafters among the ponderous rafters. The high ceiling is shown from a clumsy brick stove, where a glowing charcoal beneath each earthen cooking pot at an unstable angle causes the spicy cooking to simmer languidly. Before this brasero stands a familiar spirit worthy of the place, with a black apron, her hands hanging about her beady black hair, her face wrinkled, and a greasy blue cotton cloth draped from her bent shoulders as she wields a broom. This of needs that she may hold the broom to its reluctant combustion.

Then, a sleeping stone supported on three stocky legs occupies one corner. When anything is to be cooked, salt, oil, or corn for tamales, the cook kneels beside this simple mill, with a stone rolling-pin in her hand, and performs the labor exactly as it has been done for these many centuries before and since. By the door is an inverted hollowed-out porous rock supported in a green wooden frame. This is the filter, and the water drips into a bowl below with a musical regularity of crystalline drops that seems to repeat, "I-take-my-time! I-take-my-time!" a truthful refrain, as the percolation is extremely slow. A table and unpainted shelves, leaning against the wall, by the display of carving on the top, attract your attention from the utter unrighteousness of every angle, complete the furnishings of the kitchen. Here the meals are prepared for a large family, and the old cook is a witch. Indeed, to produce a meal amid such primitive opportunities, is a simple matter that gives the humble Mexican no anxiety. A basket of sweet bread is sent from the bakery and coffee and chocolate prepared in the kitchen to be served on demand to each member of the family as they happen along. Coffee of boiling-milk darkened with a powerful dose of the berry. Chocolate is thick, sweet, strong, and beaten to a froth with a wooden stick.

It is an important affair that suspends business life to a standstill. Restaurants do not open, and stores and offices close during the early afternoon, and even suburban residents go home to dine. The mid-day meal, served in as many courses as dishes, and taken with easy conviviality, is

a sane and wholesome custom which we may well envy our neighbors to the south. The intercourse among the members of a Mexican family is as pleasant as though every day were a Thanksgiving reunion. Guests, relatives, and dependents are usually present at the board, and the ease and jollity to which we relax on holidays is theirs the whole year round.

A small, crusty loaf of French bread is by each plate. Butter is little used, even among the well-to-do, which is small wonder, as the native product is saltless and watery. A light wine is served throughout the dinner.

Soup comes first, followed by fried rice, or "dry soup," as it is often called. This latter is a delicious dish worthy of importation. Each kernel of rice is distinct yet fully cooked, and the whole is flavored and colored with a dash of tomato and chili. Eggs constitute the next course; after this the dinner begins in earnest with chili con carne or other heavy meat dish hot enough to blister the unaccustomed tongue, succeeded by a lighter flesh pot with some spicy vegetable accompaniment. Fish and salad courses may or may not be inserted.

After the meats occur the frijoles, or large brown beans. Here again, I wish that our cooks might learn in Mexico what can be accomplished with this homely legume after it has gently simmered for days over the unwilling charcoal, what zestful combinations it can form with onions, cheese, chili, bananas, and various unexpected allies.

Fruit follows the bean course, and the dulce accompanied by black coffee replaces the fruit. The dulce, or "sweet," is a bit of candied squash, sweet potato, or perhaps a piece of candy the size of two chocolate creams. Pastry and puddings are almost unknown, and the dessert proper is confined to this taste of some intensely saccharine substance.

Supper, served some time between eight and ten in the evening, is a simplified edition of dinner.

To a Mexican our viands seem half-raw, sour, and unseasoned. Correspondingly, Americans are apt to find Mexican dishes over-cooked, seasoned to the smarting point, and the sweets too sweet. We use less meat and more vegetables, as a rule, for in Mexico the latter are employed almost entirely as a highly spiced trimming to the meats. Many Americans, however, come to prefer Mexican cooking, and few leave Mexico without regretting some favorite delicacies of the country unobtainable elsewhere.

It is very easy to form an attachment for tortillas, the thin round cakes like exaggerated wafers, that constitute the bread of the lower classes and are to be found on the tables of the highest. After being softened with lye, the corn is ground on the metate, mixed with water, worked into shape between the hands, and toasted over the charcoal fire. The soft spat, spat of these corn cakes in the hands of the women is one of the most characteristic sounds of Mexico, a chorus

lies in the existence of a serving class whose labor is cheap and abundant and who have performed their menial tasks in these same clumsy ways for generations and seek to know nothing better. The ways of their ancestors are good enough for them, and they regard labor-saving appliances with suspicion and dislike.

It is now possible to buy an American cooking stove in the City of Mexico, but not so easy to find a Mexican cook who will consent to associate with it, as there is a popular belief that its proximity engenders liver complaint. One American lady found a cook who was willing to sacrifice her liver, and gave her what she supposed were full instructions for using the range. Soon there was a great smudge from the kitchen; the woman had built the fire in the oven.

These serving people are the Indians, or peones, descendants of the native races. Naturally enough, barriers of caste are high and strong; all manual labor is considered degrading, and all who are above the servant class employ servants.

House servants earn from \$3 to \$6 a month, Mexican silver, with an allowance of a few cents a day for their cheap, coarse food, as they are not supposed to partake of what is prepared for the family.

Do not imagine for an instant that when pay day arrives the mistress stands them in a row and hands each her wage. Never. Every once in a while the cook, the housemaid, the laundress, or the nurse girl, asks her to "lend" 15 cents, 37 cents, or some such sum, for the peon still carries on his financial calculations on the basis of the real, or 12½ cents, although the decimal currency has been in use for some years. The "loan" is cheerfully made in case the servant has a little more than this amount to her credit. It is bad policy to allow these people to overdraw, as they are too childish to take any interest in working for what they have already had.

The tienda, or grocery store at the corner, is kept by a fierce-visaged Spaniard, who rings all proffered coins upon the counter to prove their worth. He has bins and bins of sugar, salt, coffee, and similar wares done up in one, two and three-cent cone-shaped packages, ready for the rush that occurs regularly just before



CHICAGO SOURCE



RELATIVE



CHICAGO NEWS



Kitchen stove



Making tortillas



Corridor in Jalapa



An Interior in Jalapa

issuing from every humble home, a sort of national anthem of the poor.

The tamale, also, is a joy in its native land. The morsel of cornmeal dough enclosing bits of chicken, or else sweetened and stained with fruit juice, the whole daintily enveloped in layers of corn husk, has little in common with its poor relation as sold in this country. The American tamale is a miniature bolster tied at the ends and filled with cheap stew, a vanity and a disappointment to the initiated.

Tortillas, tamales, and indeed most Mexican delicacies consume hours of toil in their preparation. Simply and literally, there is no such thing as "light housekeeping" in Mexico; it is all exceedingly heavy and laborious. In this department of life, there has been almost no progress nor improvement, while in nearly all other ways the country is being modernized and developed quite rapidly. The maid may still be seen sweeping the carpet with a bunch of broomstraw about two feet long, while the moseo lays the dust in the street by throwing water from a pail with a gourd, and the laundress rubs her clothes on a stone at the water's edge.

The reason for this conservatism in domestic affairs

fore dinner time, and the lesser rush of breathless menials hurrying in for some article necessary to the further progress of a meal already begun.

Every morning cook goes to market with her basket on her arm and the dimes and pennies she is to invest tied up securely in one corner of her rebozo. She strays among the noisy dealers crying their wares spread in little heaps about them, chats with her acquaintances, buys fruit, vegetables, eggs and cheese, here and there after fierce encounters regarding prices, and lastly selects a few flowers that ride home in plebeian proximity to the potatoes and onions.

Occasionally my lady visits the market with a box to carry the basket and does her own bargaining, but such condescension on her part is rare.

It is only the processes in Mexican housekeeping that are primitive; the results are charming. The women of Mexico are not intellectual, as a rule, and domesticity as a science has not dawned upon them, but in the air of it they are chief among experts. The peace, calm neatness, and well-ordered content of their homes as a joy to all who cross the threshold.

AMANDA MATHEWS

## Deer Hunting.

AN EXCITING BUT ARDUOUS SPORT  
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By a Staff Writer.

ONCE told a tenderfoot tourist that within a three-hours drive from the heart of Los Angeles I could put him on the trail of a deer, and, even now I can see the incredulous smile that spread all over his verdant features. He doubtless thought that another "California yarn." Few urban residents would believe the statement either, and yet one can leave his office at 1 o'clock and get into the near-by mountains and oftentimes kill his game and eat his supper in camp before dark.

Of all the strenuous work that a man can undertake I know of nothing that calls into play so much nervous, muscular, and, I might add, almost mental energy, as does hunting deer over the southern slopes of the Sierra Madres, under the blazing sun of July and August. Why the supervisors cannot, or will not, change the season so that it will open November 15 is one of the inscrutable problems connected with the working of the official mind. By November 15 the rutting season is practically over and as the law protects the doe the year's increase is assured, and by that time we have a rain or two which enables the hunter to track his game, and on the high hills there is just enough frost in the air to render the severe muscular exertion exhilarating without prostration.

He must be possessed of sound lungs, a good heart and stout muscles who essays a deer hunt with bounds in the Sierra Madres in the open season of July or August. The still-hunter can take his time, can rest when tired and if he strikes a particularly formidable climb can select some one less difficult, but, with the hounds scaring the game into action he must "keep ahead of the dogs" if he wants any shooting.

Right here I want to correct a popular delusion in regard to hunting with hounds. It seems to be the general belief that hounds run deer as greyhounds run a jack rabbit—keep it going at full speed until it drops with exhaustion or they pull it down. Neither of these things happens. To one who from a high point of vantage has seen the beautiful game played out between two of the most enduring, crafty and intelligent of animals, it is shown that even a doe is not afraid of one or two, or even three, hounds. I have watched one go leisurely up a hill with three hounds giving full tongue in plain view within fifty yards of her, and seen her unconcernedly crop the brush as she passed. And I have never yet known of a well-authenticated case of a deer being pulled down by hounds. The ordinary hound, trained to deer hunting—and nothing else, will stick to the trail—when the deer gets tired enough to turn to bay will generally squat down on his haunches or stretch himself out and give tongue just often or loud enough to bring his master to the spot. Long before he gets there, however, the deer has heard him coming, and having gained his second wind is off again. For a number of years I have followed what are conceded to be the three best deer hounds in Southern California, and have never yet known them to overtake the game, and it is always an even chance that it throws them off the scent by the various doublings and twistings and cunning tricks to which it resorts.

It takes some courage to tumble out of bed before daylight, after you have been up until midnight the night before swapping yarns by the campfire, but there is no consideration shown to the loiterer. As you take your overalls down from the trees and thrust your bare legs into them you feel as though you had crawled into a cold storage plant. By the time the coffee is ready your teeth are chattering. You nibble some crackers and gulp down a cupful of the hot fluid, fill your pockets with ammunition, tie a light lunch to the back of your belt, swing your canteen, and dropping into line start up the cañon behind the leader who is to direct the hunt.

It is a long, stiff and difficult climb up the blind trail that leads to the ridge. Nothing is heard but the deep, quick breathing of both men and dogs, with occasionally a low yelp from one of the latter as we walk or fall over them. They have been trained to silence also, and if they emit any sound they cover down as though they were ashamed and expected punishment.

Just about the time that you will feel that your heart will force itself out of your mouth and your lungs burst, a rest is ordered, and, lying on your back you draw in mighty volumes of air that sends life-giving oxygen throughout your whole frame. Long before you have established a normal pulse there is a low "hist," and again you struggle upward inwardly swearing that it is the last time you ever repeat such a climb. There is still a heavy mist from last night's fog, and as you make your way through the burnt brush you soon become wet to the skin and black as a chimney sweep. Here is where the novice begins to weaken and curse his foolishness for engaging in such strenuous "sport."

The atmosphere is becoming clearer, however, and as you reach the crest of the ridge, faint streaks of light are thrown athwart the eastern horizon. Snuggling among the rocks on the side of the ridge to avoid the cold morning wind, which seems, as it strikes your damp body, to cut the marrow, you converse in hushed whispers and wait. It is not long before the advancing day has dissipated the shadows, and you can see the details of the nearby hills.

By this time the deer are afoot and feeding. The leader gathers the party about him, and in low tones

gives his instructions, assigns each man his station and winds up with "hear everything, see everything, let nothing see or hear you and shoot at nothing that you are not dead-sure is a buck." Followed by the dogs in leash he goes on up the ridge to look for "sign." You have selected a position where you can command the opposite parallel ridge and the saddle below you, and as you wait, you watch the glorious transformation that takes place about you, as the light grows brighter and brighter.

But hark, faint and far, but clear and mellow as the note of a bugle comes the cry of a hound. Your heart gives a leap, sending your blood to your very extremities and springing to your feet, with cocked rifle you stand with every nerve on the alert. It is some five minutes before you hear it again, and from its diminished volume it is evident the dogs are working in the bottom of the cañon. In a few moments it floats across to you from the opposite ridge. Only one dog has given tongue, and you know that they have not yet jumped the game. Five, ten minutes pass, when suddenly the sharp, quick cry of Cuba is heard, followed by the full chorus of the other two. It is echoed from cliff to cliff, one of the most melodious sounds that one can listen to. You carefully scan the opposite hillside through your glass, and finally you can detect about five hundred yards ahead of the hounds, as they occasionally come into view through the brush, a fine buck. He is slowly trotting along, occasionally stopping to look back over his trail. Working along the crest you try to keep opposite him, and you can watch his twistings and turnings in his endeavor to throw his pursuers off his trail. After mixing up his tracks as much as possible he cuts a figure 8, which brings him up above and behind the dogs as they speed by. As soon as they have passed he doubles backward, and drops down into the cañon. Now is the time that you must watch, for while the dogs are unravelling the trail, he is liable to cross anyone of the "saddles" on your ridge. You listen with every nerve strained to its highest tension, and suddenly right below you you can hear his short bounds as he comes straight toward you. With your cocked rifle to your shoulder, you stand like a statue, listening to his pattering, but the thick brush conceals him from view. Then silence follows, and you realize that he has winded you and is stealing off through the underbrush, and you have missed your shot. In a few moments the dogs sweep by under the hill in full cry, down towards the mouth of the cañon, and back up the opposite ridge. You must head him now, where that ridge crosses the one you are on. You tear along the crest at full speed, the buckthorn and manzanita ripping your clothing into shreds. The fine twigs fill your eyes, ears and nostrils, and, getting under your shirt, stick to your moist skin. You plunge ahead and when you hear the whirr-r-r of a rattlesnake it simply stimulates you to higher and longer leaps. Reaching the point you aimed for you stop to listen. Your heart is throbbing like a trip-hammer and your knees are shaking from the terrific exertion. The chase is sweeping right toward you, and you try to "steady your nerve," waiting for your buck to break into view. In a moment, however, the music of the hounds is almost lost as they follow the trail into the cañon furthest away from you. Uttering an anathema, unfit for publication, you struggle up to a high point of vantage. By the time you have attained a position where you can command the cañon the dogs are heard crossing the next parallel, and you sit down to get your breath, have a smoke, and await developments. Twenty minutes pass, and having finished your pipe you are about starting back for camp, when loud and clear you hear the short, sharp bay of Cuba, as she sweeps over the second ridge from where you are standing with the buck but one hundred yards in front of her. It is four hundred and fifty yards away, but the ridge is long and bare. You throw the "30-30" to your shoulder and pull the trigger. The little cloud of dust behind and below the buck shows that you have not the proper elevation. A quick twist of the Lyman, and your next bullet strikes away above and you follow with another still more to the bad. It is time to drop your gun for a second and gain control of your nerves. When you next glance over the sights your hands are as steady as steel, and getting a bead on the game you swing ahead and let go. The telltale dust shows you are a little too far in front and high. Pulling the trigger again, the deer is brought to a sudden stop, and you realize you have winged him. Cuba is right on his heels, however, and he must move on. The stop has been fatal, for, in that brief moment, you have covered him behind the shoulder, and pulled the trigger. You can hear the faint "sput" of the bullet as he bounds into the air, and you yell with delight and enjoy, what is so dear to the heart of the Anglo Saxon, the consciousness of having struggled and won. That one brief moment is ample compensation for all that has gone before and although you have still to pack your game two miles through the brush back to camp, yet as you tell the story around the fire at night to your admiring fellows, you are amply repaid for the effort you have put forth.

WILL E. CHAPIN.

### SIBERIAN WOOD EATERS.

A traveler in Siberia, a few years back, noted that among the natives along the northern coast wood, in a certain form, is a most common and constant article of diet.

The natives eat it because they like it. Even when fish are plentiful it usually forms part of the evening meal, as many cleanly stripped larch logs near every hut testify. These people know by experience that the fact of their eating wood arouses the sympathy of strangers, and shrewdly use it to excite pity, and to obtain gifts of tea and tobacco. They scrape off thick layers immediately

under the bark of the log, and, chopping it into small pieces with snow. It is then boiled in a kettle, and the little fish roe, milk or butter is mixed with it.

## EVANGELINE.

HOW LONGFELLOW CAME TO WRITE  
A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE ACADIAN GIRL.

[New York Times.] Horace G. Connolly (son of Mrs. Ingersoll,) was an adopted son of Samuel May, a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Miss Ingersoll had been crossed in love in her youth, and her house near the water front in Salem, Mass., was reputed to be the original of the Home with the Gables. Hawthorne used to call her The Ingersoll. Horace Connolly was the son of Mary Clough, an aunt of Miss Ingersoll, who paid for his education, sent him to Yale, and afterward to a Presbyterian Theological seminary. Connolly was a member of the society of Hawthorne and Longfellow and was one of their set. He turned out badly, though, as a minister, and took to drink. He died in 1894, leaving in the possession of W. H. Ingersoll a statement in manuscript of his conversation with Longfellow, Hawthorne, and the poem of "Evangeline." A summary of the contents of this manuscript is now owned by Mr. Northend's daughter, and extracts from it, have been published by the Globe, as follows:

"It has often been stated that Hawthorne wrote Longfellow with the story of 'Evangeline,' and from Longfellow to Hawthorne, thanking him for the 'theme for song,' is now owned by the daughter of Salem, (from which Hawthorne descended on his maternal side,) and is at the present time in a Hawthorne collection gathered at the Ingersoll house, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the author's birth.

"Horace G. Connolly states that he obtained the story of the exiled Acadian girl, an outline of which was given him by his mother, who had been acquainted with that of the story of Evangeline, by Mrs. George Haliburton, a relative of Judge Ingersoll, author of a history of Nova Scotia. Connolly was the first to tell the story.

"On a glorious day in June Hawthorne and I went from Boston to Cambridge to dine with Longfellow, and, as Hawthorne said, to have a view of the place over college days and experiences. On our way to Longfellow's house we found George S. Hillard, Prof. Felton of Harvard there. Hawthorne was with us, and said to me in a low tone, 'My pleasant surprise. After dinner Hillard and Felton took me to the study. The first words spoken when they met were by Longfellow.

"'Hawthorne,' he said, 'why don't you write a story—a novel?'"

"Hawthorne's reply was, 'I have nothing to write about.'"

"Connolly said: 'Why don't you write a story? I gave you five or six years ago, the story of the Acadian girl?'"

"'It isn't in my vein. There are no shadows in my heavy shadows. It is a good story, but it is not in my vein,' was Hawthorne's reply. 'I might as well write with something else.'"

"Longfellow was listening very earnestly. The talk was going on, and with a strong expression of interest inquired, 'What is the story? Do tell me. It will be in my vein.'"

"Connolly said: 'If Mr. Hawthorne will tell it, with all its lights and shadows.'"

"He then turned to Hawthorne and said, 'Tell the story?'"

"Hawthorne said promptly, 'Certainly.'"

"I then gave the history as it is given in 'Evangeline.' During the recital Longfellow listened with great attention and apparent interest.

"The story, with the interruptions of Hawthorne and Longfellow, took, I should judge, an hour. At the conclusion, Longfellow said: 'I should like to write a poem with this as the subject. It is the best illustration of the constancy and constancy of woman that I ever heard of. I very much to write a poem on it.'"

"Hawthorne again said: 'It is not in my vein. Even if you should write a poem and I should ever recognize that they were on the subject, so different would be our views.' and he said: 'You have repeated the same story two or three times, but you never gave it any effect you have given it today.'"

"I could feel that there was something in the tone. He was not pleased with the idea of the thing to Longfellow, and I saw that the wrath would break upon me. It did break upon me on our way from Cambridge to Boston."

"When 'Evangeline' appeared Hawthorne gave me a fine review of it, saying of Longfellow: 'In his maturity he has placed himself on a higher plane than he had yet attained, and beyond the reach of Let him stand at the head of the list of our native American life, as he has done, and from it a lovelier and nobler flower than the 'Evangeline.'"

"Longfellow then wrote Hawthorne the following invitation in Salem, saying in part: 'Perhaps I can give you back a part of your generous gift by giving you a theme for story in return for a theme for song, neither more nor less than the history of the Acadians after their expulsion, as well as before.'"

"Hawthorne never felt moved to take up the theme for literary treatment, and, despite his attitude toward Longfellow, he never quite forgot Connolly, though they met after the 'Evangeline' and were outwardly friendly."

## HUNTING THE DEER.

the log, and, chopping it fine, mix it with  
boiled in a kettle. Sometimes  
or butter is mixed with it.—(Lafayette)

## EANGELINE.

OW CAME TO WRITE  
ORY OF THE ACADIAN GIRL.

Horace G. Connolly (also an  
adopted son of Susan Ingersoll  
Hawthorne. Miss Ingersoll, who  
love is her youth, dwelt in her  
front in Salem, Mass., where  
iginal of the House with the  
used to call her The Dutchess.  
son of Mary Clough, an old  
oll, who paid for his schooling  
and afterward to a Protestant  
minary. Connolly was thrown  
borne and Longfellow and the  
turned out badly, though; he  
ok to drink. He died in Salem  
possession of W. D. Northend  
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ne, and the poem of "Evangeline"  
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r. Northend's daughter, with  
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stated that Hawthorne pro-  
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states that he obtained 'the  
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story of Evangeline, he gives,  
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Nova Scotia. Connolly told

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said, to have a cozy time  
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we found George S. Hillard  
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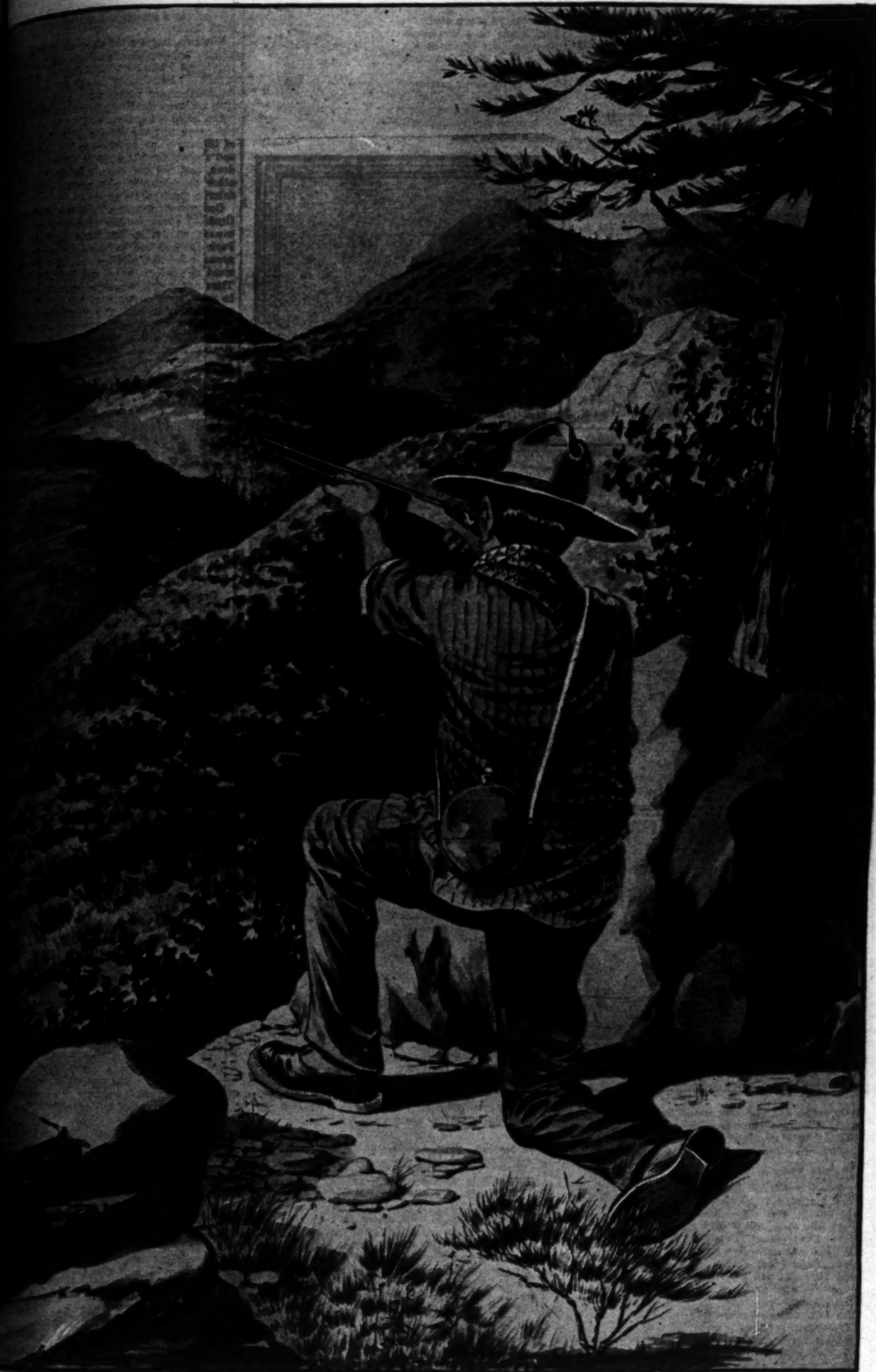
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The Supreme Moment.

## The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds

### THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUNDS UNIQUE PARKS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—PLEA FOR MORE TREES.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

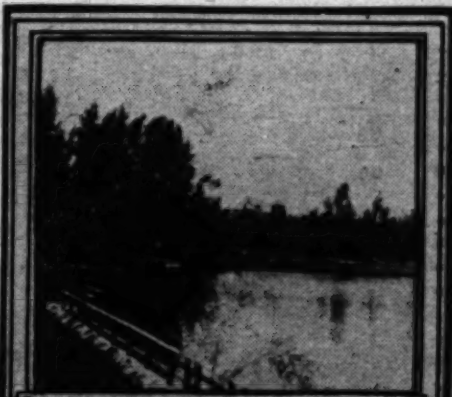
[NOTE.—Queries properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to horticulture or landscape gardening, architecture, or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.]

PLANTING NOTE.—Seed gathering of annuals should be done now. The early bulbs are nearly all ready for digging and should be taken from the ground and separated at this time.

"HE who plants a tree plants to all posterity." The phrase lingers in my memory, but it is not true—not in Southern California. Nowhere in the world does plant life flourish, only to languish as rapidly, as in this Southland of ours. He who plants a tree does indeed do honor to his fellow man in this treeless region, but he who cares for it, and cherishes it, and protects it against the lineman, and gives it a drink of water in unusually dry seasons, he it is who deserves to be eulogized by posterity—and he will be.

I, who am almost a lifelong Californian—so nearly one that I can conveniently forget the few first lipping years when I didn't know enough to clamor for my right to go west and grow up with the country—I, then, who have known Southern California in both wet and dry years, and have seen thousands of trees planted only to

That passed along their life  
Like wings on a still lake,  
Blessing me; and to God,  
The blessed God, who cares  
For all my little leaves;  
Went up the silent praise;  
And I was glad with joy  
Which life of laboring things  
Ill knows—the joy that sinks—  
Into a life of rest.



A Pleasing Vista at Westlake



At Hollenbeck

"Ages have fled since then;  
But deem not my pierced trunk  
And scanty leafage serve  
No high behest; my name  
Is sounded far and wide;  
And in the Providence  
That guides the steps of men,  
Hundreds have come to view  
My grandeur in decay;  
And there hath passed from me  
A quiet influence  
Into the minds of men:  
The silver head of age,  
The majesty of laws,  
The very name of God.  
And holiest things that are  
Have won upon the heart  
Of human-kind the more,  
For that I stand to meet  
With vast and bleaching trunk,  
The rudeness of the sky."

—[Henry Alford.]

#### The Interests of Our Parks.

In this warm summer weather our thoughts turn instinctively to the countryside, and we take our bodies as frequently as possible to the parks, there to enjoy the green grass under foot, the leafy shade overhead. Los Angeles has made a wonderful beginning in park building. It is a matter of record that Los Angeles has, among all the cities of the United States, the largest acreage of park lands. It costs \$65,000 a year to maintain the city parks, too, or a tax rate of .923, which is a good deal heavier than any other city allows for parks. But is it not worth while?

In traveling about through Southern California cities and comparing them, one with another, or with towns across the Rockies, I am amazed to find what a tremendous percentage a wise investment in tree planting and garden making will make in the increase of property values. This is the most sordid side of the question to look at, to be sure, and I am not unaware that a wiser woman might strive to interest her readers in the elevating influences of tree planting, the improved social conditions in towns where there are gardens and parks to educate the public mind to the beautiful, but

it is money I am after, and it is money I want about today.

The time has arrived when some of the parks of Los Angeles should enlarge the list of their improvements. The Park Commission is in need of funds. Very surely indeed Los Angeles should fail to the rear unless more money is found to keep up the extensive playgrounds of the city.

Los Angeles has been made—I do not say by the city—Los Angeles has been made by the magnitude of its public parks and the other than the one of a general policy to enlarge these public gardens.

Contrasted with San Francisco, for instance, the attitude (I speak for the attitude of the people) toward our parks has been altogether different. Park has had one bequest after another, and grounds for the children, beautiful conservatories, and museums for the time and again popular subscription have been to relieve the pressure on the park fund.

Work in Los Angeles parks is almost entirely new. At Eastlake and at Westlake, Echo Park, Central and Plaza, more money could be raised. Nothing has been done toward the real benefit of the people, the people of Griffith Park. That tract has passed as a playground for the people, yet, it has passed into the hands of the city, and the actual progressive step has yet been taken of bringing it to the people or the people to a chance for some philanthropist to make of the people this great natural park.

And in the meantime let the politicians of the people, remember that it will be "pockets" to keep up and improve the city. Orange County's Great Oak Park.

So far as I know, the little county of Orange is the only county in the State that has a park and solely its own property and maintenance fund.

Orange county is unique in many respects. "right little, tight little" principally, and very fence corners, a prosperous sort of life attractive to the man or woman who is struggling with the masses of the great cities, with the drought and the wind storm of the even with the apathy and "waiting-for-something" of the many small towns of the south. The waiting for anything or anybody in Orange crops go right on growing, the towns are growing, and the people go right on growing. Wisdom, in ways of right and common sense, this Orange County Park is one of the ways they do things in Orange county.

Orange county's records show that the land through its president, James Irvine, and county of Orange 160 acres for the use of as a public park, and not for any other purpose. In the deed provides that a trustee kept for the park, and this is provided for by Supervisors, who keep a man in charge of \$30 a month—not a magnificent sum, but ample looked at from the standpoint of his family have house rent, wood, water, amount of farming land. Other charges, sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises for water rights, roadways, and the maintenance of a fence about the park. In the records, but it doesn't half tell the story.

The beauty of the park is that it is heavily wooded with oak, sycamore, and native trees. The finest oaks I have ever seen are to be found in this park. A little running water, which I believe is known to the geographer as the Santiago, furnishes a supply of clear, pure quality. The hills lends beauty to the situation, with provision of a dancing pavilion, swing, camping ground, renders the grounds a number of parties and picnics for people in Orange county.

#### The Point of Pines.

San Diego has a unique park, though not for as is that of Orange, or indeed for the people. The pueblo lands of San Diego miles to the north of the city proper, and full twenty miles from the postoffice of San Diego there are lands belonging to the municipality reserved for "park purposes only."

This "Point of the Pines" is remote and beautiful, and the land is owned by a scientist. Several thousand pine trees of a variety known as the Torrey pine, so the scientists say, has survived the same period of the earth's development as great sequoias.

It may be many years before San Diego has a practical value of this reservation, made ago by a few far-seeing people, but that will come when posterity will say "Blessed be the builders!" I am sure.

This Pinus Torreyana is found nowhere else in the world save at this point in San Diego, a few miles south of Del Mar, and is in itself a

## The Architect Talk

HOUSE AND POCKETBOOK SIDE BY SIDE COMMENSURATE IN SIZE

By a Special Contributor.

THE architect had had a wearisome day. He had been filled with people who for years had been thinking of building, but who had been consulting their architect who were nearly ready to break ground. This was the architect. He was sitting in his easy chair, the evening paper on the floor, where he had it with the remark that he guessed he would back; there was nothing in it.

The day's experiences had made him talk. Clients had all contemplated the building of a house, his mind still ran along the lines of his day's work.

The struggle to build a house is too often easily great. Many people build houses which are larger and more elaborate than their pocketbooks. They cost too much when they are built, and cost too much to maintain every day of every year. The initial expenditure of erecting a house is compared with the expense in labor and money of care. We of America have yet to learn the dignity of living easily within our means; simple things about us. In the past we have thoughtlessly and hastily. This was one of the development, made necessary to the settlement of the country. But even after this stage had passed, old communities, the spirit of haste and lack of thought remained.

"From my experience I believe, the most common error in house building comes from the fact that a house larger than the family really needs is a charming matter to have many rooms for small families. It gives a certain variety of use to part of the day in one sitting-room and another in another. There is usually a spirit of repose about a house of large rooms, which is not easily attainable in smaller ones. But this is a luxury which ought to be only by a family whose income is large.

"When I see a tired man and haggard woman wonder if much of it is not the result of trying to maintain a home which is larger than the family needs. Such effort is hard enough on the man, and harder far on the woman, who knows the struggle of keeping clean rooms which are used, of planning for furnishings therefor, of shabby and soiled, even when the room is large. It is a heart-breaking matter, because which cannot be neglected when the house is built.

"This is why I dislike to see my clients beyond their needs and their purses, even the expenditure is seemingly to my advantage, wasted much time and lost not a few clients trying to persuade them to build more modest. I have now seen the error of my ways, and for clients just what they ask, but I am now convinced that houses larger than the owner can afford are one of the chief burdens of our American people. But there is one thing I cannot yet see. Neither self-interest nor ease in doing business led me to see over-elaborated houses erected in strong protest. The Americans have a strong sense of the picturesque—too strong a sense for practicality. It has led to a wildness in exterior planning and to overcrowding in interior decorations. They cannot contemplate without a shudder. They tend to point out concrete examples. Just go to the street and see for yourself, or, if you wish, what I say in regard to interiors, make a copy of your friends. The truth is self-evident. I alone our sense of the picturesque which leads to these horrors, but as well a desire for display is unhappily characteristic of this nation. We are abroad and see the comfort and dignity of a home. We need to learn that a home may be beautiful and more artistic, that it will cost less, and be more satisfying thereafter, if the elaboration is abandoned. It is not wise to say much on this subject because I feel so sure. Do I not think we are beginning to see our ways? Yes, in a few places. But the result is a simpler, more artistic and more comfortable home to be sporadic, as yet. We find it in the future. It may spread. I most sincerely hope I were younger, had had less experience, clients, I should be more optimistic.

Craftsmen are doing work which is vital. The homes and home life are along right lines. They may affect a larger number in coming years. But the home builders are not confined to any reason build houses which are early large and elaborate. In America an owner may own his own home. It is merely a matter of denying one's self a part of the non-essential, and the result may be a spot of ground upon which, and safety from some of the anxieties of life. The strong desire to own property is next door to realization. The exact statement are not greatly influential. The man whose occupation is not in the center of the world whose skill does not justify fair wages out of rapid transit to and from his work, who cramped, miserable quarters and pay 25 per cent income in rent if he will live in the center of the city. But why live in New York at all?

"Nearly anyone may own a lot. He may turn so favorable, so encouraging, that the made necessary in its purchase will be forgotten. The ink is dry on the last receipt. Money is a

be forgotten and neglected and to die, I would plead that we have more genuine tree lovers, who will plant and protect. That should be our slogan in this war against the forces of the desert—"Plant and Protect."

#### The Aged Oak.

"I was a young, fair tree;  
Each spring with quivering green  
My boughs were clad; and far  
Down the deep vale a light  
Shone from me on the eyes  
Of those who passed—a light  
That told of sunny days,  
And blossoms, and blue sky;  
For I was ever first  
Of all the grove to hear  
The soft voice underground  
Of the warm-working spring;  
And ere my brethren stirred  
Their sheathed bud, the kine,  
And the kine's keeper, came  
Slow up the valley path,  
And laid them underneath  
My cool and rustling leaves,  
And I could feel them there,  
As in the quiet shade  
They stood with tender thoughts.

(CONTINUED ON 19TH PAGE)

## Grounds.

### The Architect Talks.

HOME AND POCKETBOOK SHOULD BE COMMENSURATE IN SIZE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE architect had had a wearisome day. His office had been filled with people who for months had been thinking of building, but had neglected consulting their architect until they were nearly ready to break ground. This is hard on the architect. He was sitting in his easy chair, with the evening paper on the floor, where he had dropped it with the remark that he guessed he would read it later; there was nothing in it.

The day's experiences had made him talkative. His clients had all contemplated the building of homes, and he still ran along the lines of his day's work. He said:

"The struggle to build a house is too often unnecessary. Many people build houses which are both larger and more elaborate than their pocketbooks warrant. They cost too much when they are built, and they cost too much to maintain every day of every year. The expenditure of erecting a house is small compared with the expense in labor and money of its daily use. We of America have yet to learn the charm and beauty of living easily within our means; of having things about us. In the past we have built extravagantly and hastily. This was one phase of our development, made necessary to the settlement of a new country. But even after this stage had passed in the communities, the spirit of haste and lack of careful thought remained.

"From my experience I believe the most wasteful expenditure in house building comes from the desire to have a house larger than the family really needs. It is a charming matter to have many rooms for even small families. It gives a certain variety to life to spend part of the day in one sitting-room and the afternoon and evening in another. There is unquestionably a spirit of repose about a house of large rooms and many of them, which is not easily attainable in smaller quarters. But this is a luxury which ought to be attempted only by a family whose income is large.

"When I see a tired man and haggard woman I often wonder if much of it is not the result of trying to maintain a home which is larger than the family purse admits. Such effort is hard enough on the man, but it is harder far on the woman, who knows the hourly struggle of keeping clean rooms which are seldom used, and planning for furnishings therefor which get dusty and soiled, even when the room is rarely entered. It is a heart-breaking matter, because it is one which cannot be neglected when the house is once built.

"This is why I dislike to see my clients building beyond their needs and their purses, even though such expenditure is seemingly to my advantage. I have wasted much time and lost not a few clients through trying to persuade them to build more modestly. Yes, I have now seen the error of my ways, and am building for clients just what they ask, but I am none the less convinced that houses larger than the owner's purse permits are one of the chief burdens of our American life.

"But there is one thing I cannot yet see a client do. Neither self-interest nor ease in doing business will persuade me to see over-elaborated houses erected without a strong protest. The Americans have a strong sense of picturesque—too strong a sense for present needs. I have led to a wildness in exterior planning and tawdriness and overcrowding in interior decorations which one must contemplate without a shudder. There is no need to point out concrete examples. Just go out on the street and see for yourself, or, if you wish to verify what I say in regard to interiors, make a call or two on my friends. The truth is self-evident. And it is this sense of the picturesque which has led to these horrors, but as well a desire for display which is a happy characteristic of this nation. We need to be content and see the comfort and dignity of simple things. We need to learn that a home may be more useful and more artistic, that it will cost less in the building and be more satisfying thereafter, if the vulgar elaboration is abandoned. It is not wise for me to say much on this subject because I feel so strongly.

"Do I not think we are beginning to see the error of our ways? Yes, in a few places. But the movement is slower, more artistic and more comfortable living seems to be sporadic, as yet. We find it in isolated places. It may spread. I most sincerely hope so. If I were younger, had had less experience with clients, I should be more optimistic. Yes, the Americans are doing work which is vital. Their ideas of homes and home life are along right lines, which will effect a larger number in coming years.

"But the home builders are not confined to those who for any reason build houses which are unnecessarily large and elaborate. In America anyone who wishes may own his own home. It is merely a question of giving one's self a part of the non-essential pleasures, and the result may be a spot of ground with a house upon it, and safety from some of the cares and anxieties of life. The strong desire to own one's home property is next door to realization. The exceptions to this statement are not greatly influential. The workmen whose occupation is not in the center of New York and whose skill does not justify fair wages and the cost of rapid transit to and from his work, must live in cramped, miserable quarters and pay 25 per cent. of his income in rent if he will live in the center of the great city. But why live in New York at all?

"Nearly anyone may own a lot. He may buy it on terms so favorable, so encouraging, that the denials made necessary in its purchase will be forgotten before the ink is dry on the last receipt. Money is cheap and

easily obtained on even fair security. Any man of good habits, with an industrious, prudent wife, can secure money at low rates as soon as he has a modest basis of security, and such a man will not be long in paying for a lot. When that is done the road is easy. The impulse to buy, the impulse to save is half the battle. Anyone can own a home who can pay rent. Every rent receipt should be a notification to build for one's self. A man who pays rent must of necessity pay interest, principle and other fixed charges within a definite number of years upon the house he lives in. Otherwise, land values and improvement values would have no existence.

"Everyone is interested in house plans. The newspaper which publishes them has earnest readers, even among those who are struggling to pay rent, and whose larder is not plentifully supplied. It is the woman who thinks most about a home of her own. The home is practically her world. It is her all. With a man a home is more nearly an incident. He eats his meals there, stops there over night, but there are other things in the universe than his own roof. Most houses that have been built as homes are the result of the dream of some woman, often a woman tired and careworn, but struggling for safety and comfort of her children, struggling against the necessity of paying rent. It is the man who hangs back, who hesitates. The man cares more for the little superficial pleasures. He cares more for the summer outing or the theater, for the street-car rides, fishing excursions and the gratification of his stomach than does the woman. Out of things like this come our homes.

"A house of two or three rooms is a good deal better if it is your own than if it is a four or five-room house and belongs to someone else. It's a great deal better to plant ferns and vines and trees, to put in seeds in your own soil than in that which requires a rent receipt each month in order for you to be able to cultivate it. A sitting-room which may serve as a dining-room, a kitchen and a bed-room are not a bad start for a home. The ambition, the training and the joy of living under one's own roof and digging one's own soil, even where the house has only two or three rooms, will develop the strength and impulse to realize a more convenient and comfortable structure. A man who does such a thing develops abilities which advance his business. The home spirit, the home ambition, of the American has as much to do with his commercial supremacy as do his practical skill, ingenuity and ability to organize. He does all these things primarily that he may have a home of his own."

"I have paid for more than one home in rents," said the architect's companion. EDWARD SWITZER.

#### COLD FEET.

He pauses stiffly and sedate,  
A lump within his throat is growing;  
Matilda's at the garden gate,  
Her every pulse within her glowing.  
When Jeremiah sauntered down  
The shady lane he fashioned duly  
Each word he meant to say—they've flown!  
There's witchery about her, truly.

What is the charm that dwells within  
That pair of roguish eyes, I wonder?  
His ears are buzzing with the din  
Of words that sound like distant thunder.  
But where's the speech this loving swain  
Declaimed a while ago so easy,  
When he came walking down the lane  
With mien and heart so light and breezy?

Ah! where's the speech of yesterday,  
And others of the sort he'd utter—  
Or meant to? All have flown away;  
His lips are dumb, his heart a-flutter,  
Tonight he meant to tell his love—  
He was so brave before he met her.  
But now, alas! in treasure trove  
His tongue is tied and in a fetter.

Ah! finally his words they come,  
The words of this devoted lover;  
No longer stands he dazed and dumb,  
The spell of speechlessness is over.  
The words impassioned greet her ear—  
With thrill and thrall Matilda's swaying—  
For Jeremiah says: "This year  
The folks'll start in early haying."  
—[Horace Seymour Keller, in New York Sun.

#### EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Herbert S. Stone, the publisher, described at a dinner in Washington the amusing methods of a newspaper writer who used to write articles at a set rate a column. He was once commissioned to do a serial story for a Chicago paper. The story, as it proceeded from week to week, was interesting, but it contained many passages like the following:

"Did you hear him?"

"I did."

"Truly?"

"Truly."

"Where?"

"By the well."

"When?"

"Today."

"Then he lives?"

"He does."

"Ah."

The editor, sending for the man, said:

"Hereafter, we will pay you by the letters in your serial. We will pay so much a thousand letters."

The young man, looking crestfallen, went away, but in the very next installment of his story he introduced a character who stuttered, and all through the chapter were scattered passages like this:

"B-b-b-b-believe me, s-s-s-s-sir. I am not g-g-g-guilty.

M-m-m-m-my m-m-m-m-mother c-c-c-c-committed this

c-c-c-c-crime.—[New York Tribune.

## The House Beautiful.

(CONTINUED FROM 15TH PAGE.)

ful tree where protected from fire and other depredation. It has a large, nut-bearing cone, whose meat is deliciously edible, and unless some steps are taken very soon to protect the adult trees, they will be absolutely destroyed by the unthinking souvenir collectors and the small boy, whose appetite for pignones is never to be satisfied.

#### Notes on Trifling Garden Annoyances.

In many gardens I see the palm trees turning yellow or brown. Almost invariably this comes from imperfect drainage. While many palms require much water, I have yet to find a variety that wants to have its feet soaked all the time. Where the lawn is copiously watered, and this drains back and settles about the tree, the sod holds it down, and a sour, wet mass results that must invariably produce disease with the tree.

Again and again I am appealed to for relief from aphids in the garden. My own experience is that cleanliness will go a long way toward keeping down all insect pests. A well-washed garden, free from dust, is nearly always free from pests, but where they get in, a nicotine bath is surely the quickest way of killing them off.

"Haste makes waste" is as easily applicable to the garden as to any other part of the household economy. It never pays to transplant shrubs until the ground is well prepared, nor to plant seed until the conditions are just right. "Too early" is as bad as "too late" in the garden, and this should be remembered in matters of pruning as well as in planting.

The little note at the top of the page of this department each week is intended as a guide which may be quite generally applied in all parts of Southern California except the high mountain regions, and since all reasonable plantings may not be mentioned in so small a space, the editor stands always ready to answer questions as to time and seasons, as well as in regard to all the interests of the garden.

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# Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

## FIELD NOTES.

### Questions About Aphids.

IN answer to a query concerning the extermination of woolly aphids upon nursery trees I will remind the questioner that he should refuse to own young trees infested by this pest. The root aphid seems more prevalent this season than usual, especially in its aerial form, caused by the uniformly cool weather, perhaps, prevailing until the last few days. The gentleman states that he expects to plant ten acres to apples next season, and had just seen the effects of the insects upon an orchard in the vicinity of his proposed orchard. Have four trees inspected by one familiar with the appearance of the aphid, and, if it is found, refuse to accept the trees at any price. As to extermination, I have seen it stated that dipping the roots into a strong solution of tobacco would kill insects and eggs thoroughly. Fumigation will not destroy them, nor will distillate.

### Sandwiching Mr. Crow.

IN reply to an inquiry as to whether the fruit growers of the State had made any effort to retain the services of Alexander Crow after the report of his intended service at Hawaii was published I will state that there was a proposition made for each grower, who would volunteer, to contribute what he could, the sum to aggregate the difference between Mr. Crow's salary and his new offer. Inasmuch as he had accepted the Sandwich Islands' offer before the fruit growers could act the project was abandoned. It has long since been too late to forestall the action of Mr. Spreckels and our efficient quarantine officer had to go. Mr. Crow is not the only good man the islanders have extracted from their adopted mother country. I hope the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association will be content with their last acquisition. The habit might grow on the people out there till they would ask for President Roosevelt.

### Vineyard Interests.

THE physical condition of the wine and raisin grape plantations of Southern California were never better and the crops are reported first class upon the average. Now if the grape growers can contrive some means of securing fair prices for their wine grapes the situation will be hopeful all along the line. As the wine vineyards increase toward their old proportions before the vine disease got in its deadly scourge, the tendency toward combination has become a menace to the small grower, as his experience of last season indicates. It is one thing to raise healthy, productive vines and another to find a profitable market for the grapes. To effect the latter some of the small vineyardists are combining, and this season's trial will reveal what the prospects of the future are for the grower who does not care to run a winery.

### Of Interest to Wheat Farmers.

SECRETARY WILSON has issued a 100-page bulletin entitled "Wheat Production and Farm Life in Argentina," which should be read by every wheat grower in California, treating of facts that pertain to the welfare of every wheat-exporting country in the world. The bulletin has a score of fine photographic plates of farm life in Argentina, articles upon the rental system of peculiar value to Californians, colonization, immigration, living conditions of the farmers, acreage of wheat, methods of planting, harvesting and threshing, impoverishment of soil, yields, prices and future prospects. Ask the Bureau of Statistics at Washington for Bulletin No. 27, by Frank W. Bicknell, special agent and agricultural explorer for the Department of Agriculture.

### Plowing by "Auto."

THE Times was the first paper to note the fact that plowing had been done by an automobile. In one of these notes I stated that a rancher in the San Gabriel Valley had taken several successful turns across his lemon grove with a cultivator pulled by a gasoline motor. The incident made amusement and some interest, but this attempt was not followed to practical conclusion here. Los Angeles has more automobiles than any other city of its size, and almost in excess of any other city to the largest. This is accounted for by the presence of such a large proportion of people of independent means, by our fine system of streets and rural highways, and by our climate of eternal good weather for out-door excursions. Could a portion of these big machines be put to plowing the dirt would fly at a terrific rate, and cultivation could be done at the speed limit allowed by ordinance.

The Scientific American says a plow was attached to an Ohio automobile lately and a furrow quickly drawn to stop a grass fire. It worked so well that the owner tried the new motive power upon a mowing machine, doing the work of three teams. Those who have seen the great plow running in the upper San Gabriel Valley, drawn by a traction engine may well look for smaller motors to be applied to farm work and the transportation of farm products to market. When this occurs the farmer will raise a dust that will frighten the city speeders clear off the track.

### Citron Products.

WHILE visiting the Chamber of Commerce exhibit in Los Angeles recently I noticed with interest the fine display of candied citron, grown and prepared in this county. It is not generally known that about 50,000 pounds of citron are already produced in California,

most all of it from the orchard furnishing the specimens on view in the local exhibit. This is only one five-hundredth of the citron peel imported into the United States for annual consumption. One reason this product is so far behind the demand is that those who would be growers believe the market to be limited. So it is, comparatively, but there is a wide margin between the 50,000 pounds produced and the 5,000,000 required. This margin of deficit should make pretty certain profits in growing this confection where the citron of commerce will flourish properly.

The extension of citron growing would make necessary the candying of the product, as nearly all the citron peel is imported in brine, the tariff keeping out the crystallized product pretty thoroughly. The finished product ranges in price in the neighborhood of 12 or 13 cents a pound, being a very favorable price, and the demand is now in advance of the exportations from Corsica. The government is engaging in citron experimentation upon various cultural stocks in California, but the growers themselves have demonstrated that the citron may be grown successfully here without further investigation. Users of citron candies will find unusual scarcity of the foreign article this season and this should stimulate further development of the industry.

### Feeds the Farmers Produce.

THE canned fruit trade is now carrying the lightest quantity of holdover stock ever experienced since the fruit canning industry arrived at its present state of importance. This is not proving a favorable season for crops furnishing cannery supplies, and the deficiency will not be confined to canned fruits. Holdover fish products are slim, last season's vegetables scarce with the one exception to tomatoes, and altogether the outlook is favorable to those who have first-class canning stock in any line for sale. To add to the interest of the situation it is stated that the output of the canneries generally this season will not amount to more than one year's needs, rendering the status one year from this time about as it is this season. Another favorable factor is the entire absence of lima beans, the supplies being exhausted several months ago.

As is sometimes the case with Southern California growers when it rains porridge their platters are upside down. Peaches are practically a failure owing to the unseasonable behavior of the trees. Apricots are scarce and often small, insect pests have curtailed some of the vegetable crops and fungus diseases have depleted one of the greatest sources of cannery supplies. But there is some consolation in the hope that in the trade of the Orient and the deficiencies of eastern supplies California may in the future be able to find profitable first prices for most of her products designed for the canneries. With the sometimes abundant crop of peaches and apricots grown here the farmers would have been in the front rank this season.

### Oranges and Cantaloupes.

EVERY year we hear of the damage done to the orange trade through the shipment of early fruit. This department has recognized the efficacy of this claim many times, stating, however, that the practice of selling immature fruit is general throughout the country and that the only way to prevent it is through the self-corrective influence of lower prices and unpopularity of the offerings. In oranges the early demand is more for table display than for quality, and if the trade purchases on this ground the damage is not so great. In cantaloupes the case is different. There is no merit in a green melon as a table ornament, and the poor truck that has been offered during the last two weeks in cantaloupes and watermelons can have nothing but a damaging tendency to the industry. Day after day householders have been making the life of the vendor of these articles burdensome by sending back quantities of fruit because of immaturity and general worthlessness. The consumer locally rejoices with the growers that they have found a profitable business and the former are willing to pay fancy prices for what are required of these commodities. But the melons should remain upon the vines till ripe enough to develop the excellent qualities that will follow the trade later. Consumption would be increased and profits made more secure, for Los Angeles and the big towns surrounding require a large quantity of these products—a market well worth supplying with first-class, mature fruit.

### Bees and Fruit Drying.

I HAD a visit a few days ago from an apricot grower who feels greatly aggrieved over the damage done to his drying fruit by the bees last year and the renewal of the attack this season. Near his drying plant is a colony of several dozen stands of bees. They fall in swarms upon the cut fruit, eating and corroding it in large quantities. He wishes to know what legal redress he has, and how to proceed to apply it. In the abstract a bee in such case should be classed with a marauding crow or a peripatetic hen. It is a trespasser to the fullest extent. In seeking nectar from the flowers of an orchard the bee is not a damaging trespasser, unless in its quest it distributes the bacteria of a blight or injures the pollen. But where fruit is damaged the beekeeper has no right to continue his business. The bee has no claim to turn apricot juice into honey, if that is what it uses the extract for, unless the apiarist share the honey with the fruit man in the proportion in which the latter supplied the material—an impossible thing to determine, and damaging to the profits of the beekeeper. Fortu-

nately we have only sporadic cases of the kind, but we, most of the beemen finding it more profitable to maintain their bees in the mountains and near the flights beyond contact with the orchards. I am a complainant to take his case to the Superior court, where it is now pending. I do not know the exact legal status of the bee has been determined in such cases, but a prohibitory ordinance would not be sustained here, where direct damage can be established.

### Asparagus at Coachella.

SOME months ago it was stated in one of these columns that asparagus had not blighted in the Indio notwithstanding the fact that asparagus was infested with this fungus in every other locality in the San Jacinto range. I have examined the asparagus plantations at Coachella twice since the making of the West, and, although the acreage was not extensive, it was sufficient upon which to base a conclusion. Since then the acreage has been considerably increased, yet no appearance of rust has occurred. The business is proving successful, and if that peculiar, fatal disease continues to make immune Coachella asparagus, plantations can be placed upon the industry, and great series may be looked for to care for the product. Some time ago I had an interview with a northern grower who was on his way to Coachella to investigate the look there for asparagus. As was expected in the favorable conditions and next season he will be followed by several other asparagus men in planting on a larger scale. I hope the projectors have learned the dreaded rust may be easily introduced, and that it will thrive even in the Indio basin. Good care should be taken in sterilizing seeds and plants to be introduced in these greater plantations, and yet a safer plan would be to secure, if possible, seeds and plants grown at Coachella and known to be free from the rust. As far as this disease, once introduced has never left the Indio and the same experience may await the Coachella industry.

### Apple Cider Scarce.

IN an interview with the health officer I was endeavoring to learn what the people of Los Angeles are doing to secure pure cider vinegar. It will be recalled that some months ago an attempt was made within the Apple Growers' Association of Los Angeles county to provide for the manufacture of pure cider vinegar. While the subject was investigated pretty thoroughly, nothing came of the scheme, and another season will pass without any attempt being made to work up the apple culls into this vinegar and necessary by-product. I have a case on record of the by-products of an apple orchard were more valuable than the main crop. No permanent profit can be made to the grower who attempts to make his good last year's culls, hence, with the demand possible for pure cider vinegar and its elimination of the culls, it will pay both as to increased value of first quality and the sale of the vinegar. Apple farming is becoming of sufficient importance to justify some wholesale operations in vinegar making. Orchardists say they cannot compete with the bogus vinegar makers. But this is suppositional, as I have not heard of anyone making a fair trial upon a large scale. I believe with the given out by the health officer before them that thousands of householders who would buy the vinegar at a profitable price to the apple men, were the growers assured of getting what they paid for. The trade does not recognize, even as No. 2 grade, vinegar under 2 1/2 inches in diameter, except in a few marketing varieties. The number of fruits below this size is enormous, but almost all of them would make good vinegar.

### Culled from All Points.

WHAT few cases of walnut disease are there this season are said to occur where the trees have an excess of irrigating water. The cost of the walnut trees with the new "dust spray" process is about 13 cents for each tree of 15 years. One pound of walnuts saved by this process would liquidate this expense, if this process is found efficient. Slight damage has occurred to the point of the southeast of the city, from blight. The pest scale has again affected a few of the apple orchards in the county in the localities which were freed from attacks last season by the ladybird. The sulphur mixture is being applied at Pasadena successfully in the extinction of the red spider, and reporting the best results from the use of the "Fruit Flowers of Sulphur" quality. Over 340 scutellists have been placed in the orchards and upon trees of the Pasadena district since last year. Fuller's rose beetle is again proving troublesome in the strawberry fields of this part of the State in many a large number of fields, however, having no means of control. One of our best local entomologists reports that by next October the scutellists will have won their reputation as a scale destroyer. The statement made that the common orchard spiders are infested with the work of this parasite, enmeshing them in webs as they do with other flies. Further observations upon the ravages of the "stem-ender" will confirm the statement made in a recent Los Angeles bulletin, that this moth is more destructive to the crop than the codling moth. One of the twenty inspectors who had been giving careful study to the pest of the apple states that he has bred out numerous neumom flies from the bodies of the moth that infest

A resident of the Upper San Gabriel Valley states the orange crop will certainly be one-third of the crop of 1903-4.

### Good-Roads Convention.

In the last five or six years I have found abundant reason for notes by visiting sections which are being developed through cooperation with the County Supervisors. The Times has, in its news and departmental columns, encouraged every local enterprise tending to the betterment of the road system, to beautify the alignment and to better the laws through which betterment is achieved.

At the late good-roads convention held at San Francisco the nationalization received a strong endorsement in the judgment of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The people are entitled to the support of the people, and the conclusions of the convention the Chamber is regarding the tendency toward bringing into partnership with the local road

It may be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, the Chronicle emphatically dissents from these conclusions and these tendencies. They are the conclusions and these tendencies which are the result of a multitude of local pride, local independence, the spirit of local pride, local independence, personal character and self-reliance, which is the basis of American civilization. That community that person—is most prosperous which may be the habit of doing things for itself, even if it is well done as others might do them. The objections to the plans of the good-roads convention and the impulse of the movement is largely the impulse to make market for machinery or for individuals. But aside from all that, no financial gain to any community which may be made by the contributions of others can begin to make a contribution of character which comes from the habit of doing things for themselves. Rural communities should depend on their own resources. In populous and wealthy communities State aid may be desirable if at the same time it does not relax their efforts. In new States, State aid is robbery of communities. They have more problems of their own than they can solve. The proper function and limit of the Federal government at present is inquiry, suggestion, advice.

The single might be followed to the point of opposition to the National Canal, or the national irrigation measure. Such a position is very questionable, and should not be assumed by the Chronicle without being based upon that presented in the quoted editorials of a portion of the general road and bridge improvement of district roads has secured the cooperation of hundreds of farmers who have contributed thousands of dollars of their own money toward the improvement made possible by the use of the general funds. If there is any difference in principle between governmental assistance and this county assistance it seems to stimulate local activity to suppress it.

### BEEKEEPING.

Any beekeeper who makes a specialty of extracting honey has the advantage of the producer of comb honey in the matter of controlling swarms. By lifting the chamber and placing a hive containing drawn or full sheets of foundation under it the queen is given much new space to fill with brood that she is loath to swarm until the lower brood chamber is filled. In reversing the hive bodies it is well to progress quite closely and if the queen is in the top story she should be removed to a new frame of brood. Some successful producers put the new hive on top of the old one and replace the brood from the brood chamber with empty combs or frames and put in a queen excluder to prevent her from passing into the second story. As the brood is in the upper story the cells are immediately accessible which can be extracted when sealed in other combs.

### FRUIT INTERESTS.

For berries for canning or preserving, be sure they are ripe, dry and as freshly gathered as possible. Berries that have laid over night are not worth handling. See to it that the cans are sterilized, tops and all, and the rubber entire. In preserving according to the American custom, use a pound of sugar to each pound of berries, or a pound for pound, if preferred. Do not use berries that are to be canned to stand in water. It extracts the juice and toughens the berries. Put the fresh fruit into the cans, shaking down well, allowing the berries to become crushed. Have a hot syrup made of sugar and the juice squeezed from smaller berries, and slowly pour the syrup over the fresh berries in the jars, leaving an inch of space at the top. Have ready a common wash boiler in which is about the same temperature as the boiling of the hot syrup. Set the cans on a wooden board to the bottom of the boiler, and place steam towels between the cans to prevent them from touching. Put the covers on the cans, but do not tighten. Bring the water in the boiler to a boil. As the syrup in the jars rises, showing the berries as the water rises, lift the jars out onto a wooden board, put on the rubbers and screw down as tightly as possible. Tighten again when the temperature does not rise above 100°. Put up this way, which closely resembles the

walnut disease are found to occur where the trees have been watered..... The cost of treating a "dust spray" process at \$1.00 per tree of 15 years of age, applied by this process would make this process is found efficacious in curing to the potato crop from blight..... The pulverized lime, a few of the apple orchards of which were freed from the ladybird *Rhinocoryza* being applied at Pasadena, some of the red spider, orchardists have used the use of the "French fly"..... Over 340 colonies of bees in the orchards and Pasadena district since last fall, in proving troublesome to the part of the State in many cases, however, having no bees, local entomologists state that scutellists will have vindicated their destroyer. The statement in orchard spiders are interfering with flies, enmeshing them in their webs..... Further observations of the "stem-ender" moth comes from a recent Los Angeles county more destructive to the apple trees..... One of the county having careful study to determine has bred out numerous varieties of the moth that infest the

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then the berries to become crushed. Have  
a boiler made of sugar and the juice squeezed  
from the berries, and slowly pour the hot  
syrup over the fresh berries in the jars, leaving an inch  
space. Have ready a common wash boiler half  
filled with water that is about the same temperature as the  
syrup. Set the cans on a wooden  
bottom of the boiler, and place straw  
between the cans to prevent their  
rolling. Put the covers on the cans, but not  
tight. Bring the water in the boiler to a boil,  
when the syrup in the jars rises, showing the  
fruit scalding hot, lift the jars out onto a dry  
cloth brimming full with the scalding syrup  
again, put on the rubbers and screw on  
the covers as tightly as possible. Tighten again when  
the jars are cool. The temperature does not rise above 70  
degrees this way, which closely resembles the

One may be very brave under hardships and very enthusiastic and hopeful for the outcome of his labor, but there is always an undercurrent of demoralization in the man who is working hard at unproductive labor, who sees a part of the harvest going to waste. Certainly he is a false teacher and a sloven who will encourage or suggest the wastefulness of our effort.—*Kentucky Farm and Breeder.*



# Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF.

## PRACTICAL HYGIENE

The Times staff, not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects, but we are happy to give advice on subjects of general interest. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are accepted for publication. It should be remembered that matter for the magazine must be in the hands of the printer at the time of publication. Correspondents should send their names and addresses, which will not be published, or will be published, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of contributors are preserved, and consequently cannot be for sale to advertisers.

### Hygiene in the Household—VI—Work of the Nerves.

Hydraulic systems must have some sort of a safety device, whereby the integrity of the mechanism may be preserved, when the pressure of the fluid becomes too great for safety.

The heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins are parts of the mechanism for the propulsion and distribution of blood to all parts of the body. The arteries are very elastic, and have the power of great contraction. Their walls are supplied with governing nerves, and the motor nerves. These nerves being motor in character, must act according to impulses reaching their centers of origin over sensory nerves. The capillaries are the arteries and veins. Both the capillaries and veins are passive carriers of the blood, and hence dilate and contract according to the amount of blood allowed to pass through them from the arteries. From these facts, we can see that the amount of blood in any portion of the body is governed entirely by the nervous system. The motor nerves are the ones which exercise this control. Every bundle of nerves which leaves the spinal cord contains vaso-motor nerves both for that part of the body which is controlled by it, and that portion of the spinal cord from which it takes its origin. According to these facts, we might illustrate the distribution of spinal nerves by drawing lines around the body of a man, making the circle about four inches lower in front than behind. We would thus divide the body into segments, each governed by a spinal nerve. All the arteries, muscles, organs and sensory nerves in a segment are controlled by the spinal nerve of that segment.

This is an exaggeration of the facts, but it serves to bring the general plan on the mind of the reader, and to show that many care to admit.

The heart is the muscular organ for pumping the blood into and through the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and back to itself. It, like the arteries, is controlled by nerves. Like any other pump, it must be protected from a pressure which might injure it, therefore, it has three special nerves; one to slow it, one to hasten it, and a third, sensory in character, to give information to the governing nerve center concerning the amount of pressure within the heart.

There is a constant cooperation between the vaso-motor nerves and the nerves of the heart, thus insuring an equal distribution of blood and a safe pressure. The heart has a governor, which reduces the amount of pressure in the cylinder, when the labor becomes too heavy, and increases it when the labor becomes too light. These nerves to the arteries and heart are a part of the nervous system. They take note of the pressure of the air, the amount of labor being performed by brain or muscle, stomach, liver, kidney, in all the activities, positions and environments of the body. They must always be alert to maintain that balance of the blood which is conducive to the preservation of life.

The heart is affected by the pressure which exists outside as well as inside its walls. The inflation of the lungs and each inspiration affects the action of the heart. We can note this fact by counting the pulse with the hand holding the breath.

The stomach lies under the heart, and is separated from it by the diaphragm. When the stomach is greatly distended by gases, which have resulted from fermentation of food, the space in which the heart works is cramped, and its action impeded. The impeding of the heart's action affects circulation all over the body. Under such conditions, a person feels great pain in the region of the heart, feels smothered and a nameless sense of impending death fills the mind. One may become unconscious, and lie almost as if dead.

Though the stomach is the organ at fault, it is evident that the heart is excessively sensitive to pressure, and weaker than it ought to be. When the heart is weakened in its action, and there is pain in its region, the spinal column at the junction of the neck and trunk, to determine whether any sore spots exist. If trouble has been present very long, they will probably be found.

Stacks of very acute pain and sensation of smothering usually develop about two or three hours after eating, and are aggravated by tight clothing and the air of an ill-ventilated room. Women are more subject to these attacks than men. The person who is attacked in this manner is rarely able to do anything for herself, but others should immediately remove the clothing, allowing the afflicted one to take the most satisfactory position; then find the point of the spinal column between the shoulders which is most sensitive to pressure. Make steady pressure there, and as the patient begins to relax, place one of your fingers on the pit of the stomach and make gentle pressure. Very frequently the patient can be made to belch in this way. If one is fairly skillful, relief will always be given. Relaxation of the upper orifice of the stomach is what is first desired.

The blood vessels in the abdomen are capable of

holding all the blood of the body, hence one can bleed to death without losing a drop of blood. This is what happens in fainting. Oftentimes fainting is nature's way of preserving the heart and blood vessels from rupturing. Blood pressure is raised to a dangerous point, and then the nervous system takes note of danger and suddenly relaxes the blood vessels to reduce pressure; the blood immediately runs out of the brain and the person falls, the heart flutters like an engine which has suddenly slipped its load. The governor soon controls, blood pressure rises, and consciousness returns. The person's fall is for the safety of the heart. Let him lie until conditions are righted.

For the person who suffers with "breast pang," the quickest relief is by skillful manipulation between the shoulders. Secure relaxation there. If you don't nature will relax all parts by bringing on unconsciousness. The unconsciousness is nature's way of curing, so don't be frightened. If the patient becomes unconscious, be sure to loosen the clothing, raise the left arm above the head; this will raise the ribs over the heart, and give more room for heart action. Then proceed to relax between the shoulders and over the upper portion of the abdomen.

If no one is at hand who has confidence enough to try manipulation, make a narrow mustard plaster and apply over the spinal column from the base of the neck to the lower point of the shoulder blades.

If the condition is true angina pectoris, there is no help for it outside of manipulation. This treatment will be better than anything else.

### Asserted Remedy for Goiter.

THE following, from Medical Talk, describes an asserted remedy, that will certainly do no harm. If it does no good:

"Mrs. R. H. Jones of Hot Springs, Arkansas, narrates to us an experience which she had in the treatment of goiter. She used a small bag of salt, dampened, on the throat. This should be bound on the goiter, and kept there continually. There is no doubt but that in some cases this remedy will cure."

### Too Late.

HERE is a little skit from Tit Bits, a popular English weekly:

"During a lesson in a medical college the other day, one of the students, who was by no means a dabbler, was asked by the professor, 'How much is a dose of—?' (giving a technical name of a strong poison.) 'A teaspoonful,' was the ready reply. The professor made no comment, but the student a quarter of an hour later realized that he had made a mistake, and straightway said: 'Professor, I want to change my answer to that question.' 'It's too late, sir,' responded the professor curtly, looking at his watch; 'your patient has been dead fourteen minutes.'"

### Hygiene for Children.

A COPY has been received of the "Souvenir Pledge Book," by Dr. B. M. Lawrence, who goes about Southern California in a house wagon, accompanied by his wife, delivering illustrated lectures on hygiene and temperance. It is a neat booklet of 66 pages, and contains a number of good articles on hygiene, interlarded with some tuneful melodies, accompanied by the music. Some of the rhymes, written by Dr. Lawrence, show that he has no mean gift as a writer of verse. Many of the articles on hygiene are reprinted, with due credit, from the "Care of the Body" department of The Times, and there is a preface by the editor of this department. In connection with the pamphlet there is printed a souvenir pledge, in which the subscriber promises to abstain from alcohol, nicotine, gambling, swearing and cruelty to animals. The pledges may be taken separately. Dr. Lawrence's idea is to give a copy of this booklet to every school boy and girl who will take the pledge. With the assistance of public spirited citizens, he hopes to circulate a very large number of these booklets among the school children of the country. Such a little thing as this is capable of doing a large amount of good.

Dr. Lawrence's address is 1177 West Adams street, Los Angeles, where he will be glad to hear from those who are interested in hygienic temperance work.

### Hygienic Picnic.

DAVID AMMAN of Hollywood announces that another picnic of hygienists will be held at Terminal Island, on the 24th of this month. All interested in the subject of hygiene—which means the care of the mind and body broadly interpreted—are cordially invited to attend. Everybody is expected to bring along his own lunch. Trains leave the Salt Lake depot for Terminal Island at 9:05, 10:35 and 11:35 a.m.

The last picnic at Laurel Cañon, to which reference was made in The Times, was a particularly enjoyable occasion, and all who were then present are anxious to have these events held regularly. It is therefore proposed to hold them once a month, at different places. The first Sunday of the month will probably be selected, but this will be definitely decided at the next gathering.

### All the Way from Porto Rico.

THE receipt was recently noted in these columns of an inquiry from a woman correspondent in Nova Scotia. A few days ago, the following letter was re-



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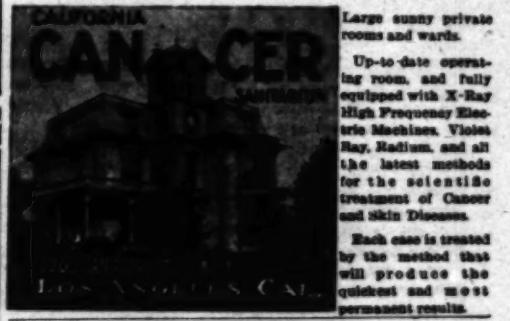
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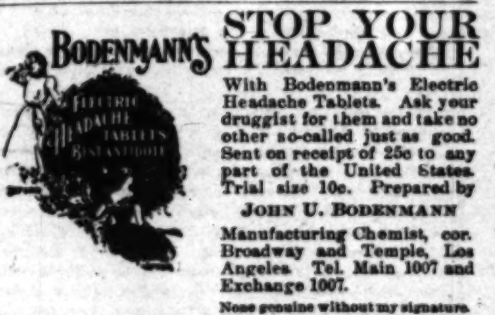
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(CONTINUED ON 26TH PAGE)

## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 25TH PAGE.)

ceived, all the way from San Juan, Porto Rico, written on the letter paper of the office of the secretary of the island, and signed by George W. Roberts:

"While I note you state you do not answer inquiries, still, in view of the fact that I enclose a stamped and addressed envelope, and am an interested reader of your Sunday Times, particularly the articles on hygiene, I hope you will reply to this note.

"The articles on hygiene appeal to me as containing valuable information, based principally on common sense. My object in writing is to ask if you have written any article on eczema, and other skin diseases, their causes and cures; and if so, if you will refer me to the issue of the Sunday Times containing such articles, or, better still, mail me a copy of the magazine. I enclose 10 cents in postage to cover the latter contingency.

"P. S. Anemia is very prevalent in Porto Rico, so much so that the Legislature appropriated a sum of money to pay the expenses of a commission to investigate its causes, and seek a remedy. This commission has been obtaining very satisfactory results in the treatment of the disease. Should you so desire, I could probably get you a copy of their report, or you could obtain such report by applying to the insular government."

As soon as space permits, the editor will have something to say on the subject of eczema. He has written that he would be pleased to receive the report referred to.

## Asthma.

IN one week recently two men killed themselves in Southern California, on account of despair at what they believed to be incurable cases of asthma. A few words on the subject of asthma will be appropriate.

Asthma is an exceedingly painful and troublesome ailment. The tendency to it is not infrequently inherited, and sometimes breaks out even in the third generation. As alleviating measures, rub the chest and back thoroughly with a mixture of kerosene and eucalyptus oil—about five parts of the former to one of the latter. Also inhale the steam from hot water, in which a few drops of eucalyptus oil have been placed. Cigarettes may also be made of dry eucalyptus leaves.

It should be remembered that these things are merely palliative. They will not cure asthma, but will only modify the severity of the symptoms. To effect a cure in this as in the case of any other ailment, there is only one practical method to pursue. Leave all drugs alone, adopt a hygienic method of living, paying particular attention to diet, breathing, bathing and exercising. You must not expect such a course of treatment to cure you within a few weeks or months, but it will cure you, if you persevere, unless, indeed, your case has advanced so far that some of the organs of the body have become permanently changed, and even then, you may find improvement in this way. The cures effected by a simple observance of the laws of nature, after drug doctors have given up patients, are in some cases most wonderful and surprising, and should teach an obvious lesson to all but the mentally blind.

An attack is sure to be rendered much more severe by rotting of food in the stomach. Indeed, as in so many other cases, the stomach is often the main cause of this trouble. Therefore, it is highly important to see that the digestion is in good shape. Try a fast for several days, then adopt the no-breakfast plan, with plain food thoroughly chewed, drinking distilled water between meals. A course of good osteopathic treatments will be found advantageous.

## California Wine.

THE following communication has been received from P. H. F. As will be noticed, this correspondent is not at all backward about asking questions. He evidently does not belong to the bashful kind:

"Will you be so good as to answer the following questions in the department of The Times which you make so interesting:

"I prefer red wine at meals to either tea or coffee. (1.) What kind of wine is most wholesome? (2.) What age should wine be before using? (3.) Why is new wine so bad for the nerves? (4.) With what is red wine adulterated? (5.) Is there any way to detect the adulteration? (6.) Is not white wine worse for the nerves than red wine? (7.) What percentage of alcohol is there in average California red wine? (8.) To what percentage do you think wine should be reduced with water to make the best drink? (9.) Does claret in water destroy all germs? (10.) I have seen it stated that two ounces of alcohol a day is a judicious limit. Does a quart of average red wine contain about two ounces of alcohol? (11.) For what price per gallon can one obtain a sound wine? Some years ago an old German wine merchant told me that a good healthy wine could not be had retail anywhere for less than \$1.00 a gallon. (12.) Why is it supposed that the wines of the North are better than those of the South? (13.) There was a fashion a few years ago of serving whisky and water at dinner in place of wines, the reason being given that wines are unwholesome. Can you explain this? (14.) Do you recommend any brands of claret or any winery where one can procure sound wines? (15.) Which is best to wear, a belt or braces? I find extremely loose underwear more comfortable than the close-fitting kinds. Are they not also more hygienic? (16.) Do you prefer linen to cotton underwear?"

(1.) A light "dry" California wine, such as claret or Riesling. It is unfortunate by the way that most California wines should be given European names, as it is misleading. (2.) Not less than three years, preferably five years. (3.) Because the fermentation is often not entirely com-

pleted, and may be set up again in the heat of the stomach. (4.) Imported French red wines are frequently made from prune juice. Most California wines consist of the juice of the grape, but it is a very common thing to use salicylic acid, for the purpose of making them keep. (5.) Yes, by having them analyzed. (6.) It is so regarded in the wine-drinking sections of Central Europe. On the other hand, white wine is usually recommended in preference to red for those who suffer from kidney or bladder troubles. The red wines contain more tartarates and acids, and are therefore usually supposed to be better for people in good health, or who are somewhat thin-blooded. (7.) In the dry wines from 7 to 11 per cent. The sweet wines—Port, Angelica, Muscatel, etc.—contain from 18 to 22 per cent. of alcohol. (8.) One part distilled water to three parts wine. (9.) No. (10.) According to the above percentage, a quart of red wine would contain from 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 ounces of alcohol. The cheaper wines usually contain less alcohol than the higher priced wines, and the so-called claret somewhat less than zinfandel. (11.) The price of wine varies according to the price of grapes, which are now considerably higher than they were a few years ago. For many years the editor has purchased a fair table claret—such as would be known in France as "vin ordinaire"—for fifty cents a gallon. (12.) The "dry" wines of Northern California are finer as a rule than those made in the South, for the simple reason that Northern California has a climate much resembling those sections of Europe where dry wines are made, such as the Rhine and Central France. On the other hand, Southern California has a climate closely resembling that of Spain and Portugal, which accounts for the fact that excellent sherris and ports are made here. Another reason why the northern dry wines are superior is that most of them are made from grapes grown on old vineyards, on which grapes have been raised for many years—perhaps for over a third of a century. Fine delicate wines can be produced from grapes raised on new, fat, rich soil. (13.) Some people claim that straight alcohol, in the shape of distilled liquors, is less injurious than wines, with their considerable percentage of tartarates. The late Queen Victoria, during the closing years of her life, was restricted by her physician to Scotch whisky and water, as a dinner beverage. (14.) Not much! What do you take this department for, anyhow? An advertising agency? (15.) (16.) Now, see here, young man, don't you think you have asked about enough questions for the present? Perhaps, at some later day, the editor may undertake to tell you how to keep your pants up.

## The Physiology of Hunger.

DR. AXEL EMIL GIBSON of Los Angeles recently sent to the editor "with sincere regards and appreciation," a copy of a pamphlet bearing the above title. It is a reprint of an article by Dr. Gibson, published in the Medical Record of March 5 last. It contains some good things.

Dr. Gibson starts out by showing that hunger, instead of being an unmitigated evil, is often as necessary a factor in evolutionary growth as the food by which it is dispelled. "Hunger gradually loses its accuracy, because man refuses to heed the promptings of instinct. Chased like a madman from gratification to gratification, from candy store and cafés to saloons and cigar stands, he spends the most and best of his time and energy in administering to unnatural and unreal demands." The author says:

"Meanwhile the metabolism—the assimilation and absorption of the body—is plunged into more and more distressing conditions of disorder and breakdown. Constructed on the principle of a furnace, the body in order to transform its nourishment into heat and energy requires for a proper combustion an adequate access to oxygen. And as in the case of a furnace an overcharge of fuel shuts off the supply of oxygen and thereby causes the fire to smolder, so in a similar way the flow and exchange of vital energy in the body is suppressed to a minimum when the individual overloads his digestive apparatus with food. If we are desirous of keeping our bodies at the highest mark of perfection and power we must refrain from choking the 'fires of life' by pouring into our physiological furnace an excess of all kinds of combustible or incomcombustible material. In place of burning with the clear, lambent flame of perfect health and vigor, the 'fires' under such management will turn into smoldering, smoldering ash-heaps, productive of neither heat nor energy."

The sifting of flour, and the concentration of sugar and salts, are properly condemned. The following table is reproduced, showing the results of an experiment by a German physician, in starving a cat for thirteen days. The table shows that at the end of the period the cat had lost of its component parts the following percentages:

Bone .....	13.9	per cent.
Muscle .....	30.5	"
Liver .....	53.7	"
Kidney .....	25.9	"
Spleen .....	66.7	"
Testes .....	40	"
Lungs .....	17.7	"
Heart .....	2.6	"
Brain and spinal cord .....	3.2	"
Skin and hair .....	20.6	"
Fat .....	97	"
Blood .....	27	"

Dr. Dewey claims that at the end of a fast four times as long there was absolutely no loss whatever in the brain material. But cats may be different.

There are some things in Dr. Gibson's article that are subject to question. For instance, he discusses the case of a Corsican lawyer, who, being sentenced to death for political reasons, deliberately starved himself, all the time keeping a close record of his sensations. On the eighteenth day of his self-imposed fast he died. Now, there are well-recorded instances where people have

fasted, with much benefit to their health, even three times as long a period. He has experienced any of the agonizing sensations which Dr. Gibson as having attended the entrance of the food of starving sailors, straying from other unfortunates. However, in such cases, the sary exertions in the open air, and the fact that they have doubtless contributed to the physical condition. Dr. Gibson's article is a timely and valuable contribution to the subject of appetite, hunger and which is now attracting so much attention among scientists.

## A Human Hog.

A LOCAL paper recently told how an actor, to a troupe that had been playing at a Los Angeles, eats six times a day, each meal enough to satisfy any two ordinary men for two hours, and occasionally takes a little nap, in between, two or three hundred large oysters, in between, be worms, or it may be something else, but it is certainly a sudden collapse, some day, in the future. You will seldom find a fellow who goes away lasting more than fifty years, and few who reach that limit.

## It is in New York.

IN a review of a book published by the Van Nostrand Company, the address was given as "New York," no city being mentioned. Nassau street is in New York.

## Dangerous Heaters.

IN the "House and Lot" department of The Times on Sunday last, a correspondent called attention to what he claims are dangers attaching to certain of instantaneous heaters used in bath rooms, the gas comes in direct contact with the water. The respondent writes further in regard to this matter as follows:

"Again, in all instantaneous heaters the gas consumed is very great, so that the air of the small bath room is vitiated before the full quantity of water is heated. Little wonder, then, that people found dead in their bath rooms. Of course this can be avoided by simply providing for a supply of fresh air."

## Woman's Dress.

THE Times recently published a commendation of a woman correspondent, criticizing the dress of women, from a hygienic viewpoint. Since then, the letter has been received from A. L., a woman correspondent at Hollywood, urging a reform in the dress of women. There is nothing particularly new in what this correspondent says. Similar advice has often been given in hygienic publications, but fashion is a cruel tyrant, it is difficult to get women to fly in the face of that that are made in Paris or Newport.

The correspondent truthfully states that the pressure of the ordinary clothes used by women is a highly prejudicial effect on the health. Among features of women's dress condemned are tight corsets and skirts, and shoes with high heels. She thinks when women wear such clothing during pregnancy must inevitably affect the embryo injuriously, and times lay the seeds of consumption. Also, in the case of young girls about the age of puberty, it is less than a crime to squeeze them—or to allow them to squeeze themselves—into tight corsets. As regards a sensible costume, this correspondent says:

"The right way to dress is to have waist and skirt on which the underskirt is buttoned. The skirt should fit the body to support the breasts, be long enough, especially in the waist line, to permit of free breathing. The upper dress should if possible be in one garment, or if separate, the skirt fastened at waist with buttons or hooks, and never have a

(CONTINUED ON 26TH PAGE.)

## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 25TH PAGE.)

weighted or too long skirts. The wrapper should be practical and healthy dress."

## Effect of Oils and Fats on Digestion.

THE question of the effect of olive oil on the stomach, owing to a statement made in Good Housekeeping magazine, in which Dr. Kellie Battle Creek, including olive oil, are injurious, prevent the development of hydrochloric acid, retard digestion. In a letter to the editor, Dr. Pawlow of St. Petersburg as to the effect of olive oil on the stomach. Dr. Pawlow is an eminent physiologist, and a member of the Imperial Military Academy in St. Petersburg. Since then, the editor has been able to obtain a copy of Dr. George K. Atwater's book, "The Digestive Glands," translated into English by W. H. Thompson of England. In forwarding this Dr. Abbott writes:

"It must not be inferred that the author advocates the use of oils in any and all forms. Some food of this kind is both necessary and beneficial for a well balanced diet. Both olive oil and butter are good, in the right place, at the right time, and here brought out enable us to treat many cases of hyperacidity."

But what is "the right place at the right time"? Pawlow's investigations were made, over a period of years, on unfortunate dogs. Such investigations are of little value in regard to man, for the digestion of a dog is essentially different from that of a man. In describing one experiment, Pawlow says:

"One hundred cubic centimeters of olive oil, which, as you already know, produces no noticeable effect on the main stomach of a dog, by itself, would cause an hour and a half later, the dog to vomit. Half an hour to an hour later, the dog would vomit again. The usual ration of 400 grams of food, but a few drops of olive oil, would cause a severe curve of gastric secretion was observed. If the same food, without oil, had been given. Instead of the usual five to ten hours, it was very scanty. In the space of four hours, instead of the usual 10 c. c. to 15 c. c. of gastric juice, only 3 c. c. to 5 c. c. appeared. It was later when the normal quantities appeared."

In another place the author says:

"Everybody knows that fatty foods are difficult of digestion, and in the case of some people they are usually avoided. We are now in a position to understand this physiologically. The existence of large quantities in the chyme restrains the further secretion of gastric juice, and impedes the digestion of proteid substance. In fact, a combination of fat and proteid food is particularly difficult to digest, and can only be digested by those who have good stomachs and keep the combination of bread and butter in less than a ratio of 1 to 1. It is inferred from its wide use in bread requires for itself, especially when eaten with little gastric juice, and but little of the fat which excites the pancreatic gland, the production of ferment both for itself as the starch and proteid of bread. Fat alone, by any means as heavy food, as may be the fact that large quantities of lard are consumed in the districts of Russia, with impunity. It is comprehensible, since the inhibitory effect of the fat in this case does not prevent the digestion of any other food—such as meat—conductive to the assimilation of the fat itself. It is a struggle in this case between the several elements, and therefore no one of them suffers. It is also with daily experience, the physical weakness of the stomach, totally exhausted, and recommends meat of a fat-free kind, such as game, etc. In pathological cases, however, excessive activity of the gastric glands is not the case, and fat as emulsion, is prescribed."

According to this, "free fat"—which includes not only butter but also lard—should not be used with proteid foods. Consequently, a satisfactory meal can be prepared without the use of proteid foods, such as meat, or eggs, or pulses, or nuts, therefore oil or fat should not be used—except between meals, with a salad or a dessert in the form of an emulsion—either as a condiment, as found in olives, or nuts, or cream, or the oil is beaten up.

The editor does not consider that Dr. Pawlow's case by these long drawn out, unnecessary and decidedly cruel experiments upon unfortunate dogs. In this phase of the subject—the unnecessary vivisection—the editor will have something to say at an early date. All these complicated experiments on inferior animals are not only cruel, but in most cases useless, for the purpose of deciding what is good for human beings. It must be tested by experience. Experience among people who freely use olive oil, dyspepsia of a nation that uses in enormous quantities of olive oil, internally and externally, although it is almost unknown, except as in the case of Italy, where they live almost exclusively on olive oil. Therefore, until he is convinced otherwise, the editor will continue to advocate the use of olive oil, internally and externally, although it is a good idea to beat it up thoroughly, as recommended in these columns, with tomato sauce. It is probable, for those who have good digestion, oil as found in nuts and olives, and the extracted oil. In reply to a letter



## A FAILURE

We talk of failures in business and in life, and attribute them to various causes, but the most common cause is a woman who starts out in life with a weak constitution and a good constitution and then loses it by making a FAILURE far more serious than any business blunder.

Pure olive oil used in all kinds of cooking—on vegetables—and on bread in place of butter—will preserve to the strong the strength—and restore the weak.

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## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 25TH PAGE.)

or too long skirts. The wrapper is the most practical and healthy dress."

### Effect of Oils and Fats on Digestion.

THE question of the effect of olive oil on digestion has recently brought up and discussed in these columns, owing to a statement made in Good Health, the healthiest magazine, in which Dr. Kellogg said that the development of hydrochloric acid, and thus the normal digestion. In a letter to the editor, Dr. Kellogg says: "Prof. Pawlow is an eminent physiologist, and is connected with the Imperial Military Academy of Medicine, St. Petersburg. Since then, the editor has been indebted to the courtesy of Dr. George K. Abbott of Burlington for a copy of Prof. Pawlow's book, 'The Work of the Digestive Glands,' translated into English by Dr. W. H. Thompson of England. In forwarding this volume Dr. Abbott writes:

"I must not be inferred that the author discounts the use of oils in any and all forms and at all times. Some food of this kind is both beneficial and necessary for a well balanced diet. Both olives and olive oil are good, in the right place, at the right time. The facts here brought out enable us to treat more correctly the cases of hyperacidity."

But what is "the right place at the right time?" Prof. Pawlow's investigations were made, over a series of years, on unfortunate dogs. Such investigations can never be conclusive in regard to man, for the digestion of a dog is essentially different from that of a human being. In describing one experiment, Prof. Pawlow says:

"One hundred cubic centimeters of Provence oil, which, as you already know, produces no secretion, were poured into the main stomach of a dog, by means of the stomach tube. Half an hour to an hour later, the dog was given a normal ration of 400 grams of flesh, but a totally different course of gastric secretion was observed to that obtained if the same food, without oil, had previously been given. Instead of the usual five to ten minutes, it took half an hour to an hour before the beginning of the secretion. When the flow at length commenced it was very scanty. In the space of two or three hours, instead of the usual 10 c. c. to 15 c. c. we collected only 2 c. c. to 5 c. c. per hour, and it was very much less than the normal quantities appeared."

In another place the author says:

"Everybody knows that fatty foods are heavy, that they are difficult of digestion, and in the case of weak stomachs they are usually avoided. We are now in a position to understand this physiologically. The existence of fat in large quantities in the chyme restrains in its own nature the further secretion of gastric juice, and thus retards the digestion of proteid substances. Consequently, a combination of fat and proteid-holding foods is particularly difficult to digest, and can only be borne by those who have good stomachs and keen appetites. The combination of bread and butter is less difficult, as, a priori, be inferred from its wide employment. It requires for itself, especially when calculated per unit, but little gastric juice, and but little acid, while the fat which excites the pancreatic gland ensures a rapid production of ferment both for itself and also for starch and proteid of bread. Fat alone does not act by any means as heavy food, as may be seen from the fact that large quantities of lard are consumed in the districts of Russia, with impunity. This also is comprehensible, since the inhibitory influence of the fat in this case does not prevent the digestion of any other food-stuff, and is conducive to the assimilation of the fat itself. There is a struggle in this case between the several food contents, and therefore no one of them suffers. In harmony also with daily experience, the physician, in case of weakness of the stomach, totally excludes fatty and recommends meat of a fat-free kind, for example, game, etc. In pathological cases, however, where the digestive activity of the gastric glands is manifested, food, or fat as emulsion, is prescribed."

According to this, "free fat"—which includes oil—should not be used with proteid foods. Consequently, a satisfactory meal can be prepared without the use of proteid foods, such as meat, or eggs, or cheese, or nuts, therefore oil or fat should not be used except between meals, with a salad or otherwise, in the form of an emulsion—either a natural emulsion, as found in olives, or nuts, or cream, or when oil is beaten up.

The editor does not consider that Dr. Pawlow has made the case by these long drawn out, unsatisfactory, and decidedly cruel experiments upon unfortunate dogs. In this phase of the subject—the unnecessary cruelty of dissection—the editor will have something further to say at an early date. All these complicated investigations on inferior animals are not only cruel—often positively cruel—but in most cases useless, for the purpose of finding what is good for human beings. That can be tested by experience. Experience shows that among people who freely use olive oil, dyspepsia, the scourge of a nation that uses in enormous quantities fat of animal origin, is almost unknown, except as in the case of North America, where they live almost exclusively on a poor quality of Indian meal. Therefore, until he is convinced otherwise, the editor will continue to advocate the use of olive oil, internally and externally, although it may be a good idea to beat it up thoroughly, as frequently recommended in these columns, with tomato juice. It is probable, for those who have good teeth and good digestion, oil as found in nuts and olives is preferable to the extracted oil. In reply to a letter on this

subject, addressed by the editor to Dr. Kellogg, a few weeks ago, the following was received:

"I have yours of June 6th. Prof. Jaffa is without doubt familiar with Prof. Pawlow's work. Butter is not an emulsion; it is a clear fat. An emulsion will mix with water, and can be diluted. Cream is an emulsion, but butter will float upon the surface of water without mixing with it. The artificial emulsions are not so quickly assimilated as the natural emulsions. In regard to the olives; ripe olives are better than olive oil."

If any readers of the Care of the Body department can throw further light on this interesting and important subject, the editor will be pleased to hear from them.

### Feeling the Public.

AN advertisement of a widely exploited breakfast food reads, in part: "Children need cereal food. It makes bone and muscle, but they need a cereal food that contains brain-building material as well." What rot. And yet, the people who furnish such mental pabulum to the public succeed in making millions of dollars, by buying wheat at a cent a pound and selling it at about 15 cents a pound.

### Infant Martyrs.

A WOMAN physician sends the following communication: "Having long been a reader and admirer of the health department of The Sunday Times I have heretofore been willing to remain silent while the good work went on, being confident that you were doing more good than all the drugs in Los Angeles. But your bold and timely appeal for 'infant martyrs' who, to use your own words, 'are done to death daily by the ignorance of their parents and the bigotry of the drug-prescribing physicians,' brought me to my feet. I feel like throwing up my hat, and giving three cheers for the champion of infants' rights, who has discovered the loose screw that weakens the physical and moral basis of the race. You doubtless tell the truth when you say that '90 per cent. of deaths of children who die before the age of five years or thereabouts are absolutely preventable.' And shall such truthful assertions pass unheeded and the slaughter of the innocents go on? They should be proclaimed from the housetops, until their inmates heed the warning and shut their doors against the drug fiend that is destroying their idols. There are many chronic invalids, fathers and mothers, who resort to other means of cure for themselves, yet when the baby falls ill will send immediately for the 'family physician,' who will 'dope' the little one into a more serious condition than kind nature had established to relieve it of the consequences of some neglect on their part. It is often these repeated attacks and the treatment administered that leads the young child (if Providence does not intervene and lay it under the sod) into the same paths its parents have followed, and then 'heredity' is blamed for the result. Providence and heredity are scapegoats that should have been cremated long ago. Oh! when will parents learn to think, and when will doctors learn to teach?"

"The conscientious physician is more to be pitied than blamed, for he admits that the road to success is shadowed with infant lives, and ever will be, as long as nature's laws are a sealed book he is not required to open, for his school does not possess the key. This question of infant mortality is one that should interest reformers more than it seems to. Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children are all right, charitable institutions and charitably inclined individuals are to be commended but there is a greater and more necessary work to do, not always among the ignorant and destitute alone, but quite as often among the well-to-do and intelligent. To serve and rescue the helpless little sufferers who are the idols of all homes is a task only to be accomplished by stimulating a desire on the part of parents, and prospective parents, to prepare themselves for the office they volunteer to fill, and that desire must be created by having the danger that menaces their homes pointed out and their attention called to a more rational mode of treatment, and by convincing mothers that they themselves are the natural healers of their offspring. At any rate they can easily learn to use the ounce of prevention that is always worth more than the pound of cure they are now paying so dearly for."

"With your permission, Mr. Editor, I may in the near future have something more practical to say for the benefit of the army of 'infant martyrs.'"

### Bind Your Magazines.

SCARCELY a week passes in which the editor does not receive a letter from some part of the world, asking about an article published in this department weeks or months ago. Sometimes the inquiry will read like this: "Please tell me on what date you published, in the Care of the Body department, an article on stomach ache. It was, I think, about the middle of last year."

Now, it is obviously impossible for the editor to spare the time to wade through back numbers. Therefore have the magazines bound every six months, when you may index important articles appearing in this department, or if you prefer you might have the Care of the Body pages bound up separately, at the end of the year. This would make a good sized book of 300 pages.

### FEARED THE ANARCHISTS.

For the first time within the memory of the present generation in Austria the time-honored procession of the Emperor, the archdukes, the great civil and military dignitaries of the realm and of the clergy through the streets of Vienna did not take place on Corpus Christi Day, although all preparations had been made for the ceremony, even to the extent of the route through which the cortege was to have passed, being lined with troops. It is understood that the police were warned at the last moment that some attempt might be made by the an-

archists upon the life of the venerable monarch, who instead drove quietly by another route with the heir-apparent to the St. Stephen's Cathedral to receive the sacraments at the hands of the Prince Archbishop. Superstitious people in Austria regard the abandonment of the procession as an omen of evil.—(Boston Amer.) can.

### SEA LIONS AS EATERS.

Those who are constantly associated with animals at a zoo see many comical and interesting sights, and keepers of such places have many stories to relate. The sea lions are very much "smarter" than their appearance suggests, and while they are always interesting, their method of feeding is one of the most amusing things in the gardens. The keeper brings to the edge of the pond a pall of fish, which average perhaps a foot in length, and flings each one as far out as he can, when the sea lions, with amazing rapidity, swim to get them. I think that I have never yet seen a fish strike the water, as a lion catches it before it has time, and swallows it head first.—(St. Nicholas.)

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## "Spirit of Missouri."

MAGNIFICENT GILDED STATUE, THE  
WORK OF CLEVER SCULPTRESS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE artistic skill and originality possessed by the woman of the twentieth century is strikingly and creditably represented by the magnificent gilded statue of "The Spirit of Missouri," which conspicuously surmounts the dome of the Missouri State Building at the World's Fair in St. Louis, the work of Miss Caroline S. Wood, daughter of Judge Horatio D. Wood, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis.

This magnificent specimen of woman's work in the field of art is eight feet in height and is gilded, as is also the dome of the beautiful Missouri State Building. It is a figure of a smiling, well-formed woman, one foot standing on the bronze globe, while in her outstretched hands she holds a palm branch and wreath of laurels. Her flowing garments, wafted by the breeze, show the outline of limb and body, the whole piece of statuary presenting a most pleasing and artistic specimen of the sculptor's handiwork.

This life size representation of a woman as noted in the statue of "The Spirit of Missouri," has been the subject of much discussion among prominent sculptors, not only of the United States, but also of Europe, and is acknowledged by the foremost critics to be the most artistic bit of sculpture ever executed by a woman. Every visitor to the Fair grounds who is interested in sculpture speaks of the beautiful statue in terms of highest commendation.

Having unexpectedly received the commission to execute this statuary, Miss Wood set about her work earnestly and determinedly, conscious of what the result of her labors would be, either bringing her merited praise or lack of recognition by reason of poor work accomplished. Being a modest and an unassuming young woman, she had no great desire to win the plaudits of

the other islands crowded with salmon. On Baldur, island, in 52 deg. and 30 min. north, he found new fur seal rookeries. That this discovery may prove to be of great financial value may be realized when it is considered that the revenue from the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands has amounted thus far to over \$50,000,000. On Ognak Island the revenue cutter steamed into a harbor two miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide.

So strongly convinced are some of the alert men of the Northwest that the Aleutians are now destined to assume great importance in the affairs of the Pacific that a company has been formed to colonize the archipelago. Wharves and storehouses are to be built and trading stations established. Stock raising is to be begun first on Akun Island. There, it is estimated, 50,000 head of cattle can find abundant pasture the year through.

It is estimated that on account of the mollifying in-



TWO VIEWS  
OF THE SPIRIT  
OF MISSOURI

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the world, but set about her task with a pardonable pride to endeavor to execute the work assigned her in a satisfactory manner.

Socially prominent for years in St. Louis, Miss Wood is familiarly known to the best families of that city, who just now are vying with each other in giving elaborate entertainments and other social functions in recognition of her recent achievements in having so successfully and satisfactorily sculptured the figure representing "The Spirit of Missouri."

Miss Wood began studying sculpture in St. Louis about four years ago at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. Later on, finding that she was progressing in her chosen profession, she determined to pursue her studies and work by taking up an advanced course in art, and accordingly left her home to enter the Art Institute in Chicago. Subsequently she went to New York, continuing her studies, making rapid strides in execution of artistic work, until finally she was greatly surprised but much pleased to receive the commission requesting her to execute the statue of "The Spirit of Missouri."

Since completing this important piece of statuary, Miss Wood has also executed other very creditable specimens of work, representing "A Reclining Shepherd Boy," a bust of her father, Judge H. D. Wood, also one of Hon. Thomas D. Witt of St. Louis.

At the close of the World's Exposition, Miss Wood contemplates taking a trip to Europe, where she will spend some time with the noted art sculptors of the world, with the idea of still further improving herself in sculpturing, which art she will follow for some years to come.

G. P. S.

### AMERICA'S TREASURE ISLANDS.

Capt. McClellan, whose recent voyage to the Aleutian Islands in the revenue cutter Manning has had such memorable results, found the streams of Attn and of

fluence of the Japan current the Aleutian Islands have a more desirable climate than any part of the Atlantic seaboard north of Cape Hatteras. Aside from stock raising, general agriculture is to be inaugurated. It is stated that copper, gold, oil and coal are found on the islands, and that there is a great abundance of water power, as in Japan. One town, called Jarvis, has already been started in Lost Harbor. The problem of transportation will not have to be solved, as in the interior of Alaska, for steamers to and from the Orient, Siberia, St. Michael and Nome now pass daily within a few miles of some of the best harbors in the archipelago. —[Booklovers' Magazine.]

### MONEY MADE BY WOMEN.

THE GUIDES AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING AT WASHINGTON ARE GIRLS.

[Washington Post:] The government and the banks, and even the postoffices, would be in a hole for a time if all the women in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should drop dead all at once. That shop would have to close up pretty quick. Why, you can't even go over there and look around without a woman to show you. All the guides to the bureau for the benefit of tourists and other ignorant people, which includes all Washington people—for Washington people are the most ignorant people on earth about Washington institutions—all the guides, and there are seven of them, are women, young women and pretty women at that.

And how the people do visit there! Three thousand a week, said a guide. That's 500 a day. And that's one

a minute for every working hour of the constant stream of callers that.

Not so many years ago three decrepit old men were the guides. Now the seven are women, which is a great improvement, and one that typifies the work done in the bureau for here, of the 3000 employees, more than half are the feminine persuasion.

The young and good-looking guides will explain to the American money is printed on the back, then it goes to cold storage, where it goes through a drying process, then sorted and the imperfect sheets thrown out. The printed on the face, and then perforated and put in packages to be sent to the treasury for the government seal.

They generally tell how useless it would be for one to try to rob the wagon containing this money in the first place, because six guards always accompany it, and, in the second place, because the money of this kind of manufacture wouldn't be any good, anyway.

"It is seven days after a bill is printed on the back before it is printed on the face," said this guide. "It takes thirty days to make a silver bill, and forty to make a gold one. The gold is printed three times, twice on one side, because it is to have the world 'gold' and a little splash of gold on this side before the face can be printed."

Then she led the visitor to the framed bills fastened to one of the walls in the hall, and showed these bills, calling special attention to the gold note, and then led the way back to the front door and said adieu. It was all over in ten minutes.

### IMITATIVE ANIMALS.

Some animals have wonderful powers of imitation. Dogs brought up in the company of cats have been known to acquire the trick of licking the face, and then washing the face. When a cat has been taught to sit up to her food her kittens have been known to imitate her action. Darwin tells of a cat that had the habit of putting her paw into the mouth of a narrow milk pitcher every time she got the cream, and then licking the cream off her paw. Her kitten soon learned the same trick. —[London Answer.]



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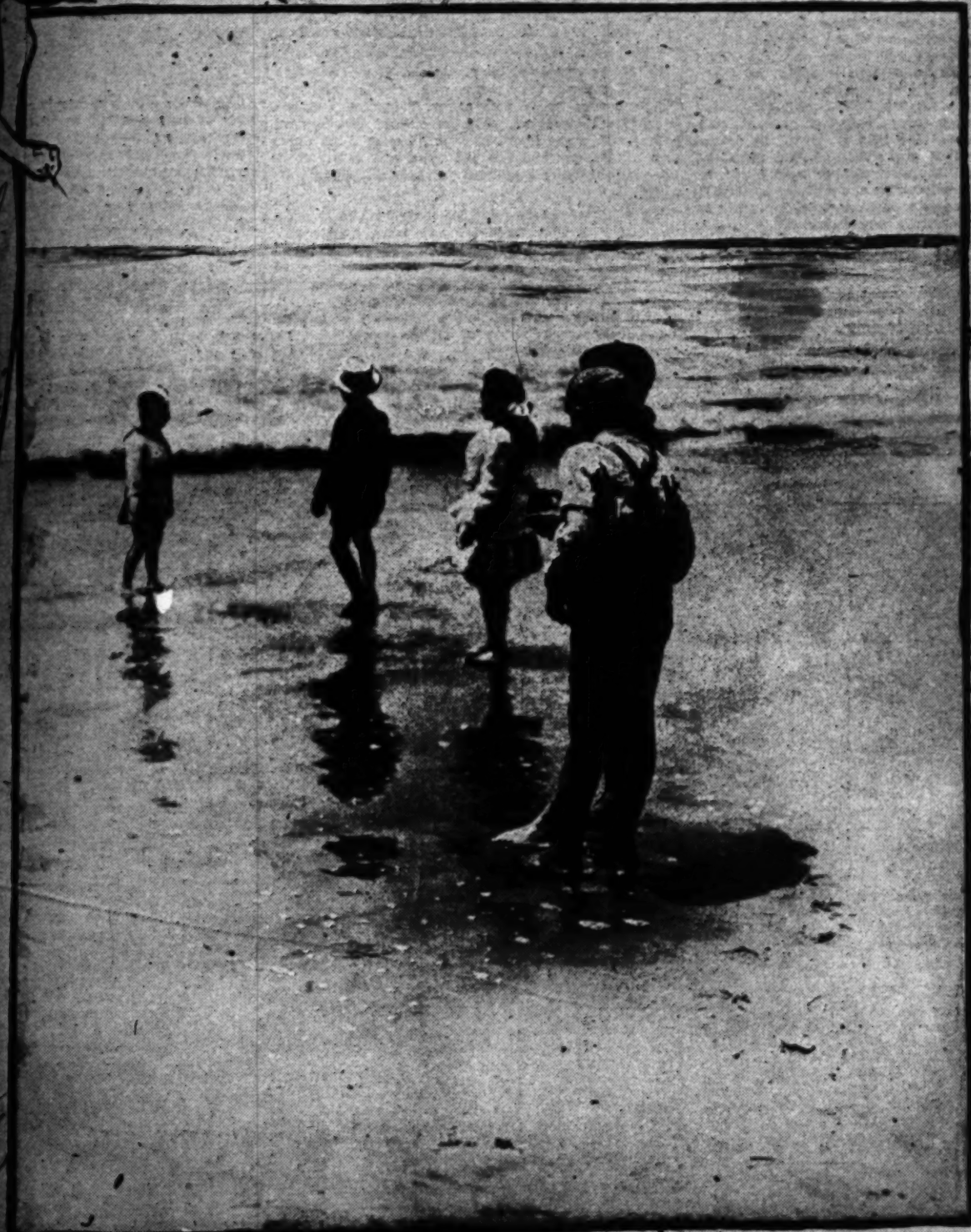
# Los Angeles Juvenile Times

JULY 17, 1904.

PART II.



## STUDIES OF CHILD LIFE.



Lining up for a snap-shot.

working hour of the day. There are three decrepit old men, even are women, which is strange. The work done in the bureau, however, more than half are of the looking guides will explain how the money is put into the treasury for the government.

How useless it would be for any person containing this money. In fact, six guards always accompany it, because the money at this stage is not any good, anyway.

When a bill is printed on its back, the face, said this visitor, it takes days to make a silver dollar, a gold one. The gold one is printed on one side, because it has a little spitch of gold and can be printed.

As to the framed dollar bills, they are in the hall, and show great attention to the gold coin, way back to the front door and over in ten minutes.

**WILD ANIMALS.**  
The wonderful powers of imitation in the company of cats have been a trick of licking the paws and When a cat has been taught to do this, kittens have been known to do the same. A cat that was in the paw into the mouth of a kitten every time she got the chance to do so. Her kitten was a trick.—[London Answers.]



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## PUZZLE SOLUTIONS.

NAMES OF WINNERS OF PRIZES OFFERED TWO WEEKS AGO.

## Solution to Fighting Fish Problems.

There would certainly have been a battle royal in the Siamese aquarium had there been as many fish in that fight as we have received variety of answers to the puzzle. There are answers galore, worked out in trigonometry and algebra, showing how one side or other should win in from one to twelve minutes. For clearness and simplicity, as agreeing with the actual record of the fight, we are inclined to accept the following decision of the timekeeper as being correct:

Three of the little fish were paired off with each of three of the big white fish, while the other four little fighters polished off the fourth big one in just three minutes.

Then five little fellows tackled one big fish and killed him in two minutes and twenty-four seconds, while two groups of four were battling with the other big ones.

It is evident that if the remaining two groups had each been assisted by one more fighter they would have finished in the same time, so that there is only sufficient resistance left in each of the big ones to call for the attention of a little fish for two minutes and twenty-four seconds; therefore, if seven now attack, instead of one, they would do it in one-seventh of that time, or twenty and four-sevenths of a second. In dividing the little fish forces the remaining two big ones, one would be attacked by seven and the other by six. The last fish, therefore, at the end of the twenty and four-sevenths seconds, would still require the punishment which one little fish could administer in that time. The whole thirteen fish, concentrating their attack, would give the fish his quietus in one-thirteenth of that time, or one and fifty-three-ninety-firsts seconds. Adding up the totals of the time given in the several rounds: 3 minutes 2 minutes and 34 seconds, 30 and 4-7 seconds, and 1 and 53-91 seconds, we have 5 minutes and 46 and 2-13 seconds as the entire time consumed in the battle. The winners of the five one-dollar prizes for the fighting-fish problem were as follows:

Harry Doner, 728 Lake street, city.

Elizabeth Hills, Box 223, Redondo, Cal.

Claude Brown, 706 East Fifth street, city.

Anne Redden, 154 South Euclid avenue, Pasadena.

Christopher Multhauf, 1348 Shatto street, city.

## Answer and Award to the Hoop Snake Puzzle.

Prof. Von Schafkopfen gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance of our puzzleists in mastering the difficulties of reconstructing that hoop snake. It was told that the great naturalist had discovered a petrified snake with its tail in its mouth, in such position as to confirm the peculiar traits of this remarkable

snake. The professor divided the specimen into ten pieces for safety in transportation, but found such difficulty in restoring them that he was compelled to ask the assistance of our puzzle experts. Many answers were received, of which those deemed most worthy of receiving the five one-dollar prizes for restoring the natural position of his snakeship were received from:

Mignon Lorenz, 251 East Thirty-first street, city.

Walter Faubion, 3029 West Pico street, city.

Augustus Gibbs, Ontario, Cal.

Anna McBarnea, Whittier, Cal.

Mary Reynolds, 1977 Hobart Boulevard, city.

## WILSON THE GLOBE MAKER.

Five years before the end of the eighteenth century a curious sight might have been seen in a summer vacation at Dartmouth College. A young fellow named James Wilson stood outside the locked door of one of the college classrooms, peering through the keyhole, trying to catch sight of a pair of school globes kept in the room.

He was a farmer and blacksmith, and had walked from Londonderry because he was possessed of an idea that he might become the maker of globes for the new country to which he had emigrated. For some reason he never got nearer the Dartmouth College globes than the keyhole of that door. But his next journey in behalf of this idea was more successful. He went to Ryegate, Vermont, and there purchased a set of the Encyclopedia Britannica in eighteen volumes. It cost him one hundred and thirty dollars, his entire capital; but it had the scientific information which he craved.

In 1796 he completed his first globe. It was a sphere of wood covered with paper, and the geographical divisions were traced with a pen. This was much too heavy for his purpose. Next he covered his wooden sphere with many layers of paper, then cut the paper into hemispheres and removed them, and finally glued the pieces together again. He thus had a light portable globe.

When he wanted to print his maps he had to make his own projection, forge his own tools, do his own copperplate engraving, make his own press and print his own sheets. He turned the brass work, finished the frames, and even made the varnish. After working for more than a year, he traveled to Boston for counsel, only to find that an error in his mathematical calculations destroyed the value of all his results. But his courage was equal to the test. He sold his only cow, took the money to buy fresh material, and began again.

This time all went well, and in 1810 the demand for his globes, at fifty dollars a pair, was greater than he could supply. The little country blacksmith's shop in Bradford, Vermont, was competing successfully with

the whole world in the manufacture of celestial globes.

James Wilson lived and worked on for more than half a century. His age of ninety-three years. His scientific seal were accepted as evidence of the vigorous men and women among us. In our day they are both a wonder and a Youth's Companion.

## SIXTY YEARS HENCE.

Grandpa's full of funny tales,  
Queerest ones I know,  
'Bout the things he used to do  
Sixty years ago.  
Wonder what I'll say to  
When my hair's like yours?  
Guess I'll do a lot of things  
Real queer capers, so  
When I am as old as he  
I can whisper low  
To my grandboys what I did  
Sixty years ago.

## A GIRL LETTER CARRIER.

After two men had resigned because of the position, Miss Ruth Lane, 30 years of age, a graduate of the Tabor academy and a member of the Y. W. C. A., has been appointed a rural mail carrier at Ford, Mass. In a recent civil service examination she stood third when the results were given and the first two applicants were given a task and resigned.

One of the requirements is to cover a route of twenty miles. In winter the difficulties, in many places being impassable. In the last four years none of the carriers has been able to carry the mail again after a year. Miss Lane is a western girl and a good horseback rider. It is confident she can do the work.

## THE SUNSHINE ENGINE.

Tom's sunshine engine was a contrivance and he was very proud of it. It consisted of a writing paper flywheel eight inches in diameter, a paper flanged wheel, straw uprights, a straw walking beam and the axle, a driving-rod and piston, and a straw wheel. The two upright straw supports of the driving-wheel each measured five inches in length and were fastened to a discarded glass pane with sealing-wax—absolutely perpendicular, as sure.—[St. Nicholas Magazine.]

## Three Little Donkeys.

TEDDY AND WINKIE MADE A TRIP WITH A DONKEY CART.

By Solon L. W.

(Continued.)

(Copyright Applied for.)



HAT day Teddy Winkie traveled about ten miles. Their outfit attracted attention from people whom they met on the road, and Peggy frightened some horses; but no accident occurred. About six o'clock they halted for the night on a brush-covered hill. There was no water, but as Peggy had taken a drink at a ranch a few miles off, and the boys had a five-gallon can of water for their own use, this was a serious inconvenience.

Peggy had been staked out in the open brush, where there was a little grass and the boys proceeded to make camp. The cart was taken out. A stick with a cross on the top was placed under the end of the cart to support the cart in a horizontal position. The boys were driven on each side, and a guy rope was run from one to the other, over the shafts. Thus the cart would not tip up when the boys got into it. They extended the box of the cart and rigged a cover over it. When all was completed, the little house on wheels, perfectly suited to the night, they made their bed in it, getting ready for the night.

After this, Winkie kindled a camp fire, fetching sticks and pieces of dead brush, and prepared supper. Teddy, who was reveling in the possession of the cart, started out to try to get a rabbit.

Winkie had made a good fire and secured a pan on them to boil water for tea. While he was doing this he heard a shot and then a yell from Teddy. "Hit him! I hit him!" exclaimed that young fellow, who rushed through the brush in pursuit of a rabbit. Winkie left the stew pan to take care of itself and rushed after Teddy. The rabbit had run in a cluster of sagebrush. The boys followed it and proceeded to lay siege.

Winkie poked into the brush with a stick, hoping to drive the rabbit out. Winkie stood ready with a stick, but the rabbit did not come out. Then Winkie forced the brush and began to poke with his stick. He caught sight of the rabbit, crouching under the brush. He tried to put his foot on it, but the rabbit rushed out of his hiding place. With a surprised poor Bunny's fright the two boys chased him. The rabbit's right fore leg was broken, so he could not run very fast, and Winkie, who was faster, soon overtook him and dispatched him with a blow on the neck. Teddy came up puffing, and with a prize.

"Poor Bunny!" he exclaimed. "It's too bad, all right. But then, we've got to eat, and if we don't, some coyote would, probably."

Winkie said we ought never to kill anything so dangerous, like a rattlesnake," exclaimed Teddy, looking with a touch of pity upon the rabbit.

"I replied Teddy, who liked argument, "I don't see chickens, and somebody has to kill 'em, and they're dangerous."

"That's so," assented Winkie, easily reconciled. The boys are apt to be, to the matter of taking care of the demands of the stomach are concerned, and to camp with their prize, the boys prepared to dress and boiling in a stew pan. Then they had their supper, consisting of tea, bread soaked in milk, and the meat of the rabbit, with a hot drink.

At the time they had eaten their supper the sun was setting, and the twilight shadows were falling over the landscape. The air was cool and balmy.

"Isn't this fine!" exclaimed Winkie, as he lay on the clean ground before the camp fire.

"Isn't better than living in a house," replied Teddy. "After an hour or two by the camp fire the boys were fast asleep. They had a carpet, and standing on a piece of old canvas which they laid on the ground for their undersides for the night.

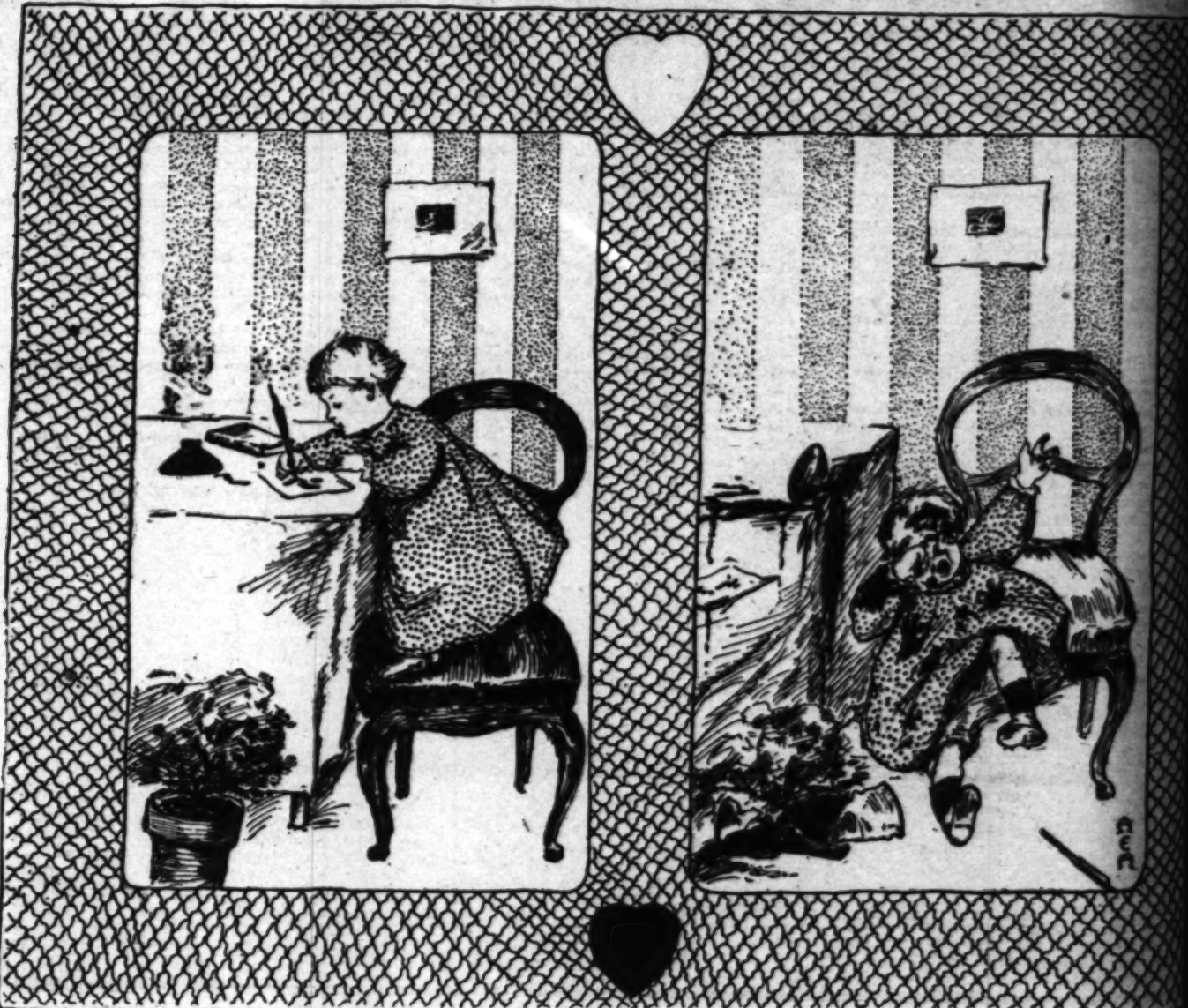
The fragrant brush around them formed a sort of wall, and made doors and curtains unnecessary. They had crawled into their bed and were under the blankets, they talked a long time before they fell asleep, discussing plans and routes for their travel. They heard the barking of coyotes not far away, and once the swish of a night hawk and its shrill cry as it flew past just over their heads.

They were from their half-slumber. But gradually they sank into sleep and did not wake until morning.



In camp.

## THE PLAIN HISTORY OF A BOY.



The love-letter to grandma—and the slippery chair.

## Three Little Donkeys.

TEDDY AND WINKIE MADE A TRIP  
WITH A DONKEY CART.

By Selma L. Lee.  
(Continued.)

(Illustrated by Selma L. Lee.)

HAT day Teddy and Winkie traveled about seven miles. Their outfit attracted attention from people whom they met on the road, and Peggy frightened some horses; but no mishap occurred. About six o'clock they halted for the night on a brush-covered mesa. There was no water near, but as Peggy had taken a drink at a ranch about four o'clock, and the boys had a five-gallon can about half full of water for their own use, this was not a serious inconvenience.



They had been staked out in the open space where there was a little grass and "flint" to proceed to make camp. The contents of the cart were taken out. A stick with a cross piece was placed under the end of the cart to support it in a horizontal position. The boys drove on each side, and a guy rope was run from one to the other over the shafts. Thus the cart was kept from tipping when the boys got into it. They then pulled the box of the cart and rigged their donkeys on wheels, perfectly suited to the climate. Then they made their bed in it, getting everything ready for the night.

Winkie kindled a camp fire, fetching dry sticks and pieces of dead brush, and prepared supper. He was reveling in the possession of a rabbit, which he had just shot.

Winkie had made a good fire and secured a bed for himself. He placed some stones for a support and set a pot on them to boil water for tea. While he was doing this he heard a shot and then a yell from Teddy. "Hi! I hit him!" exclaimed that young man, who was crouching in the brush in pursuit of his rabbit. Winkie left the stew pan to take care of it and rushed after Teddy. The rabbit had disappeared in a cluster of sagebrush. The boys surprised it and proceeded to lay siege.

Winkie poked into the brush with a stick, hoping to get the rabbit out. Winkie stood ready with a club, but the rabbit did not come out. Then Winkie forced his way into the brush and began to poke with his stick. He caught sight of the rabbit, crouching under the brush. He tried to put his foot on it, but the rabbit ran out of his hiding place. With yells and shouts poor Bunny's fright the two boys chased him. The rabbit's right fore leg was broken, so he could not run very fast, and Winkie, who out-looked him, overtook him and dispatched him with a shot. Teddy came up puffing, and examined the rabbit.

"Bunny!" he exclaimed. "It's too bad, ain't it, that then, we've got to eat, and if we hadn't had some coyote would, probably."

Winkie said we ought never to kill anything unless it was dangerous, like a rattlesnake," exclaimed Teddy with a touch of pity upon the dead rabbit.

Winkie replied, "I s'pose you're right, but somebody has to kill 'em, and they're dangerous."

Winkie assented Winkie, easily reconciled, as he was apt to be, to the matter of taking life for the demands of the stomach are concerned.

They went to camp with their prize, the boys soon roasted and boiling in a stew pan. Then they had supper, consisting of tea, bread soaked in the stew, and the meat of the rabbit, with a handful of beans.

After they had eaten their supper the sun had set and the twilight shadows were falling over the mesa. The air was cool and balmy.

"How fine!" exclaimed Winkie, as he lay down on the ground before him.

"Better than living," replied Teddy.

"In an hour or two by the boys," said Winkie.

"They had a good sleep, and standing on the ground for the night."

The fragrant brush around them formed an incense and made doors and curtains unnecessary.

They had crawled into their bed and settled under the blankets, they talked a long time before they fell asleep, discussing plans and routes for their journey.

They heard the barking of coyotes on the mesa, and once the swish of a night bird's wings, and the shrill cry as it flew past just overhead.

They fell into sleep and did not waken until morning.



In camp.

With the first glow of light in the east the boys awoke and crawled out of their shelter. The tent-fly over them was wet with the dew, but the tent itself was dry. As they got out upon the piece of canvas and dressed themselves, Peggy greeted them with a bray which woke the echoes.

"Peggy's there, all right," exclaimed Teddy. "Guess I'll give her some rolled barley and we'll get an early start."

"All right," assented Winkie; "and I'll get breakfast right away."

Then the boys busied themselves with the camp work. After feeding Peggy, Teddy took down the tent from the cart and rolled it up. He pushed in the extension

"I hit him!"



box of the cart and packed the bedding neatly. By seven o'clock the boys had eaten their breakfast and were ready for the start. Peggy was harnessed, and the day's journey began.

As the boys trudged along the road in the cool morning air, Teddy kept a lookout for cottontails. Soon after starting he saw one sitting beside the road. Peggy was halted, and Teddy took careful aim at the bunny. But luck was against him. As the report of the gun awoke the echoes on the still morning air, the bunny hopped away into the brush, evidently unhurt.

"That's too bad!" exclaimed Winkie, sympathetically; "but a fellow can't always get 'em."

"Well, I thought I had a dead sure thing," said Teddy, taking the shell from the gun and putting in a fresh cartridge; "but you can't always tell. I believe I could have done better with my cross bow!"

Teddy's cross bow was partly an invention of his own, and he had become quite expert in the use of it. He tipped some of his arrows with horseshoe nails, the head of the nail being pounded out very thin and flat, and then hammered around the end of the shaft, making a very dangerous missile. Teddy could shoot these arrows with such force that they would almost pierce an inch board, and he was sure that he could kill a rabbit with them if he got a fair shot.

"Better try the cross bow next time," said Winkie; "that doesn't cost anything for ammunition anyhow."

So Teddy put the shotgun into the cart and got out his cross bow. It was not long before the boys saw another rabbit crouching beside a bush. Peggy was halted, and Teddy, fitting an arrow to his cross bow, stole quickly forward to get within closer range of the rabbit. Keeping a bush between himself and his prey, Teddy, by creeping softly along in his bare feet, managed to get within twenty-five or thirty feet of the unsuspecting rabbit. Then, moving out so that he could just see the rabbit from the side of the bush, he raised his crossbow and took careful aim. When he pulled the trigger the barbed arrow flew straight to its mark, and bunny fell over, transfixed by the arrow's iron point.

With a whoop Teddy rushed forward to secure his game, while Winkie sprinted after him, leaving Peggy standing in the road.

"That's the way the Indians used to get them," exclaimed Winkie, as the boys stood exulting over the rabbit, which was a young one, and therefore inexperienced in avoiding boys and other natural enemies.

"That's so," responded Teddy; "and why can't we do more as the Indians used to, and not depend so much on shotguns and other modern inventions?"

"The Indians didn't have flour, and sugar, and tea, and such things," remarked Winkie, after a pause.

"No, they ate acorns and seeds, and even grasshoppers, I guess," said Teddy, who had been reading about the original inhabitants of California.

"Well," said Winkie, "we might try the acorns, but I guess I'll draw the line at grasshoppers."

"Guess I would, too, unless I were starving," responded Teddy; "but cottontails are all right."

"That's what they are," exclaimed Winkie, "and I guess you can get enough of 'em."

Then the boys returned to the cart, and putting in the rabbit, proceeded on their journey. About eleven o'clock they halted for dinner beside a row of tall eucalyptus trees. They found a hydrant not far away, where they got some water. Giving Peggy a drink, they staked her out in the shade, where she immediately fell to browsing on the dry grass and other vegetation. The rabbit was speedily dressed and put into the stew pan. Then a fire was kindled, of fragrant eucalyptus leaves and branches and dry bark. Winkie mixed some flour and proceeded to fry some flapjacks. The appetite of the boys, always good, was now enormous, and the way those flapjacks disappeared, accompanied by pieces of rabbit, would have caused the average cook to strike for higher wages. It was nearly one o'clock before their repast was finished, and the dishes washed and stowed in the box.

Before proceeding on their journey the boys amused themselves with a little exercise. Teddy shot at a mark with his crossbow, making some good shots. Winkie practiced throwing the lasso, a sport of which he was very fond. He had a long piece of braided rope, and had become quite expert in handling it. On this occasion he practiced throwing the noose over the stump of a eucalyptus tree, which had been cut off about three feet from the ground.

[To be continued.]

## TOYS FOR A PRINCESS.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S GIFTS TO THE KING OF ITALY'S DAUGHTER.

[London Truth.] Since last October a maker of dolls' furniture has been busy executing an order from M. Loubet. The articles ordered were submitted to him and the President on their return the other day from Marseilles, their place on the Drome, and met with their fullest approbation. They are for the youthful daughters of the King and Queen of Italy. The Princess Yolanda is to receive an ancient Rouen dining room in carved oak, old, hard grained and exquisitely carved, with a projecting mantel over the wide fireplace.

The tables, chairs and bànhs are of the same period (early fifteenth century) as the room, and not less finely carved. Of the bànhs—or massive dining room presses that in olden time preceded the buffet—is filled with table linen, tankards and ewers in silver, and a few knives and two-pronged forks, which began to creep into France from Milan and Venice in the time of Valentin Visconti, Dukes of Orleans. Knights then cut their food with daggers, and if they dined in the company of ladies cut theirs also to oblige them, and they used bread to sop up gravy and take up bits of meat to the mouth.

Table napkins, in strong linen, resembling fine canvas, have openwork hems.

The Delft dinner service is imitated from the old Rouen at the Cluny Museum. Red roses that would bear examination under the magnifying glass form the principal decoration. By the way, did the rose of the House of Lancaster come not from the Temple Garden, but from Normandy? The orient window of the toy dining room is in colored glass and is a poem.

The Princess Yolanda, a bright, precocious, complex little being who lays down the law to her father, will be pleased with this present. The Anjou Princess after whom she is called married a Duke of Savoy in the period the Rouen dining room represents. The gift for the Princess Mafalda—a thorough Savoy Carignan to judge from the photos just sent to M. and Mme. Loubet by the French Ambassador to the Quirinal—is a peasant woman of Yvetot in the costume of the district. She rides to market on a carefully made horse on wheels and sits behind panniers filled with all sorts of toys. Mme. Loubet, in her fear lest the baby Princess might swallow some apples on a branch, had them taken out and begged M. Loubet to warn the governess not to let her put them in her mouth.

## BOYS AND COLLEGE.

When a boy tells me he just yearns for an education, that he longs to go to college, but that he has no one to help him as other boys have, that, if he had a rich father to send him to college, he could make something of himself, I know perfectly well that the boy does not yearn for an education, but that he would simply like to have it, if it could be gotten without much effort. He does not yearn for it as Lincoln did. When a boy, today, says that he can not go to college, though deaf, dumb and blind girls manage to do it, I know that he has such a knack of seeing difficulties that he will not only miss college, but will probably also miss most of what is worth while in life.—[Success.]

President Roosevelt's son, Kermit, has a face of the gravest solemnity, which, when he was a little chap gave a humorous turn to everything he said. One day the children came running into Mr. Roosevelt's den in the greatest excitement over a snake they had seen.

Teddy, Jr., was so worked up over the glitter of the reptile's eyes, as it swayed its head, hissed and darted out its fiery tongue, that all he could get breath so say was:

"Oh, papa, it had a head—such a head—I wish you could have seen the thing's head."

Kermit, standing wide-eyed beside his brother, looked into his father's face and said solemnly:

"It was all tail."—[Washington Times.]

## LITTLE ARTICLES.

**SOME OF THEM COST MUCH SKILL AND MONEY  
IN MAKING.**

*By a Special Contributor.*

How little thought is given to the little articles in daily use, how they are made and what becomes of them, yet they are frequently the products of great inventive genius, and some of them employ millions of dollars of capital in their production. Nearly all of them have something of special interest about their history or the methods of their manufacture.

What becomes of all the pins is a question never to be answered, but it is possible to find out whence they come and in what numbers, and thereby to give some curious information. In very ancient times pins were made of bone, ivory, bronze, copper or iron, but they were clumsy affairs compared with the modern pins made of fine wire.

Pin making in this country has been largely dependent upon the tariff, a slight change in rates serving to depress or build up the industry. Americans, however, greatly improved the machinery for the manufacture, more than doubling the capacity of the English machines, and introduced the machines for sticking pins into paper which helped to lessen the cost of production. When pins were made by hand, each pin passed through the hands of from fourteen to eighteen persons. At present, the greater part of the labor is performed by automatic machines.

The making of needles requires so much skill and experience than the manufacture of the finer kinds of sewing needles is almost altogether confined to a single district in England, where the trade has descended from father to son for generations.

At late as one hundred years ago needles were crude affairs made chiefly at home by hand labor. Drill-eyed needles were introduced in 1826, then the burnishing machines were devised to finish the eye, and shortly afterwards the stamp to impress the print of the groove, with a punch to pierce the eye, came into use. With the introduction, in 1840, of oil instead of water to harden them, the needles as we know them were perfected, although in recent years machines have been introduced which do away with some of the operations heretofore performed by hand.

The amount of labor required to produce a needle is enormous, and even with the aid of automatic machines it seems incredible that they can be produced and sold at the prices asked, as each needle has to be dealt with separately in a dozen different processes. The best quality of crucible steel wire is used for sewing-machine needles. It is straightened, cut into blanks of the required length, and the blanks are passed over coarse and fine emery wheels until they are polished and pointed.

Although the manufacture of hooks and eyes is of more importance than that of pins, both in the amount of capital invested and in the value of products, the industry has been very largely developed. The trade has grown to such an extent, not only in this country but in Europe and other parts of the world, that a great factory, run night and day, is unable to keep up with the demand for that style.

All of the finer grades of hooks and eyes are made of brass wire, but iron wire is used for the coarse kind. There are ten regular sizes, ranging from 00, a very dainty little hook, to No. 15, an inch in length, which is used for cloaks. The so-called invisible eyes are almost straight pieces of wire to take the place of silk loops formerly used.

In Philadelphia there is a modest little steel pen factory—one of three in the United States. One of the others is in Camden and the other in Ohio. Steel pens have been made in this country, as well as in England and France, since 1800, but a good many years elapsed before mechanical appliances were so far perfected as to make the manufacture completely successful. Since 1870 the American steel pen factories, although only three in number, have been able not only to supply three-fourths of the home trade but to export considerable quantities. Women, and children under 16 years of age, are chiefly employed in the industry. The operatives develop a great deal of skill, as great numbers of pens must be handled by them daily to enable the manufacturer to produce pens at a cost allowing any profit. Each pen is dealt with individually in a dozen operations, and in spite of the use of machinery, the cost of handling is considerable.

As New York has large deposits of the finest graphite in the world for making so-called lead pencils, it is quite natural that that State should be the chief seat of the lead-pencil industry of the United States. The raw material is graphite mined at Ticonderoga, N. Y. It is almost pure carbon, containing only one-tenth of one per cent of impurities. After being ground, the particles of graphite are further separated by floating through a series of tubs, so that the coarser grades may be deposited in the first tub and finer and finer grades in successive tubs, until the last is reached. The graphite is mixed with bluish clay in such proportions as will produce hard or soft pencils, the greater the quantity of clay the harder the pencil. The clay and graphite are ground together in mills and reduced to a consistency of a thick dough by hydraulic presses. The mass is then put through a forming press, which squeezes a ribbon the shape and size of the lead required. The ribbon is straightened out into lengths and kiln dried, after which it is ready to be put into its wooden case. Six pencils are made together, and afterwards cut apart and finished in any desired style.

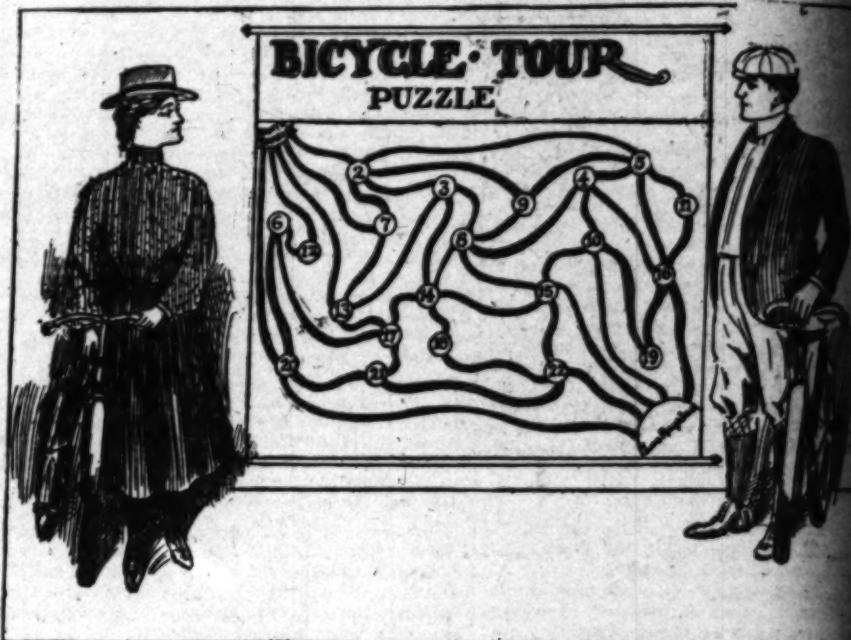
One of the most interesting of the minor industries is that of the manufacture of collars and cuffs, which presents a remarkable case of centralization. Seventy-five or more years ago, shirts were made with collars

## A Puzzle in Pants



**HOW MANY SUITS IN THIS SHOP?—FIVE DOLLARS IN PRICE**

The enterprising merchant in the picture has stocked his little establishment with an investment of exactly \$147.00 and purchased exactly 147 garments. For vests he paid 96 cents, for pants 98 cents, and for coats \$2.45. He invested his money so as to have in his stock the possible number of suits. If he were suddenly to burn out, how many pants, coats and vests would the insurance companies have to pay for according to the figures given? Five prizes will be awarded for best answers sent to Puzzle Editor, Los Angeles Juvenile.



### BICYCLE TOUR PUZZLE—FIVE DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

These young people, who have planned to spend the vacation a wheel, are starting a trip which will take in twenty-two points of interest on the way to Santa Barbara. Can you show them how to start from Los Angeles, pass through every one of the twenty-two points, without going over any road twice, eventually reaching Santa Barbara?

The points are numbered so as to enable solvers to describe their routes by a series of figures. Just write out a list of the places in the order that you believe the young people pass through them. Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded for best answers sent to the Editor, Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

and cuffs attached. The thrifty wife of a blacksmith in Troy, N. Y., annoyed by the soiling of his collar while the shirt remained clean, conceived the idea of making the collars separate from the shirt. The innovation attracted the attention of Ebenezer Brown, a methodist preacher who was at the time the proprietor of a small dry goods store. He undertook the manufacture of collarless shirts and separate collars, and met with such success in what was first a household industry that he employed his neighborhood in the business. In the beginning the merchant cut out the collars and hired women to put them together and wash, starch and iron them. Payment was made in merchandise.

Button manufacture is one of the minor industries of considerable importance. A button maker of Iowa discovered, in 1891, that the union shells, banked up for miles along the Mississippi river, would furnish suitable materials for pearl buttons. He started in business on a small scale, but soon found imitators. The shells are first cooked and the meat removed, after which they are soaked to render them less brittle. Each button is turned separately, but machinery is employed to facilitate the operation. After the holes have been bored, nothing remains to be done except to polish the merchandise.

buttons, for which purpose they are rolled in barrel with polishing fluid.

## HOW THE MUSSEL TRAVELS

Of all the absurd forms of locomotion the creatures of the deep, the most peculiar that of the mussel. Squids will startle you backward, crabs hustle off sideways at a trot but nothing save the dull brain of "some kind of critter," pondering over the transportation of those remote epochs when time was so slow, have evolved so slow and cumbersome a

You may often see mussels climb up the wharf toward the high water mark. Notice the threads attached to the clam. They do it. The mussel shoots out a spray of gelatin in the direction he wants to go and this loosens those black threads. He lets go the old ones and up, by the new. You can trace his progress by the bunches of old threads which he leaves behind at intervals. It has never been known whether he could go a mile in less than a day. It would be safe to back the mussel in the "slow race."—[Country Life.

*Margery and the Jags*

THE STRANGE ADVENTURE  
LITTLE CALIFORNIA GIRL

*By a Special Contributor.*

MARGERY stretched her little arms and  
"Oh, this has been such an awful long  
day to herself. "I am so glad the co

There had been a lawn fete at Margery's afternoon, and in duty to propriety she had obliged to wear her prettiest, latest, gown and manners. She had recently acquired a very—that of saying awful on the slightest p—At least Margery's mother thought it was a As for Margery, she thought "awful" was unkind word. It was the only word that neishful. It was always waiting to be used ran away and hid, like the other words did. It was so strong. For instance, "awful nice," "awful beautiful," "awful sweet," etc., were all so expressive. Yet it been forbidden to use any of these delightful words. Her mother's party had been a tive ones, but Margery hadn't enjoyed it. True, she had petted her, and admired her golden curls and dimpled cheeks, but she was re to speak lest she say the forbidden word. S romp without tearing her laces and scratching leathers. "Oh, it was awful!" "Now had gone it was almost night, too late to ha out of doors," she thought, miserably. "But



RESTED HER SOFT WARM CHEEK A  
THE COLD HAIRY ONE.

"I'll make up for it. I'll wear my old ginghams, heavy shoes all day. I'll climb trees, chase the raspberries, swing, jump rope and—  
—and—"

Most of the house chairs and couches had been taken into the garden for the lawn fete. Margery sat on a hall seat over which had been thrown a rug. The head of the jaguar had been fastened to the seat. If Margery hadn't been thinking about the house she might have been startled by its glass eyes had an awful gleam in the opening red mouth was filled with awful teeth that could tear a little girl to pieces in half a second. The beast had been killed in an African jaguar's uncle, whom he would have eaten had he not been shot by a big bullet that spoiled his appetite. He looked at him. She thought he looked sad. Perhaps he was homesick. She moved her arm about him and rested her soft, white hand against the hard, cold, hairy one. "Poor old man," she whispered, sympathetically and drowsily, "so comfortable there in the cool twilight. How

Was the jaguar's face getting warmer? That breath Margery heard? Did the hairy eye against her cheek? She drew back in alarm. "Don't be afraid," whispered the jaguar, "the girls, especially good ones. Come close, you a scheme I have in mind." His voice was melodious and full of pleading. The wild, look had faded from his eyes. He looked so Margery's fear of him vanished, and she smiled lovingly against him. "How would you like me to Africa," he continued, "where the crocodile, where the lion roars, where the hippopotamus, where great snakes glide, where monkeys where parrots shout, where hyenas howl? Go with me? I will take good care of you and safely back. We can slip away through the forest. No one will hear. No one will see. No one will. Wonderful! Wonderful! But isn't it a shame Margery, dubiously.

"Only about fourteen thousand miles there and a nice little trip."

## Margery and the Jaguar.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURE OF A  
LITTLE CALIFORNIA GIRL.

By a Special Contributor.

MARGERY stretched her little arms and yawned. "Oh, this has been such an awful long day," she sighed to herself. "I am so glad the company has

gone. There had been a lawn fete at Margery's home that afternoon, and in duty to propriety she had been compelled to wear her prettiest, laciest, gown and company shoes. She had recently acquired a very bad habit of saying awful on the slightest provocation. At home Margery's mother thought it was a bad habit. For Margery, she thought "awful" was the most splendid word. It was the only word that seemed really useful. It was always waiting to be used. It never went away and hid, like the other words did—and then, it was so strong. For instance, "awful nice," "awful beautiful," "awful beautiful," "awful sweet," "awful nice," etc., were all so expressive. Yet Margery had been forbidden to use any of these delightfully descriptive words. Her mother's party had been a great success, but Margery hadn't enjoyed it. True, the guests had praised her, and admired her golden curls, big blue eyes and dimpled cheeks, but she was really afraid to speak lest she say the forbidden word. She couldn't come without tearing her laces and scratching her pat-brothers. "Oh, it was 'awful!'" "Now the folks had gone it was almost night, too late to have any fun at all doors," she thought, miserably. "But tomorrow



RESTED HER SOFT WARM CHEEK AGAINST  
THE COLD HAIRY ONE.

make up for it. I'll wear my old gingham and my shoes all day. I'll climb trees, chase butterflies, raspberries, swing, jump rope and—and every

thing of the house chairs and couches had been taken to the garden for the lawn fete. Margery was sitting on the lawn seat over which had been thrown a jaguar rug. The head of the jaguar had been fastened to an arm of the seat. If Margery hadn't been so used to seeing about the house she might have been afraid. Her glass eyes had an awful gleam in them, and its cold red mouth was filled with awful teeth—teeth that could tear a little girl to pieces in half of no time. The beast had been killed in an African jungle by Margery's uncle, whom she would have eaten had it not been for a big bullet that spoiled his appetite. Margery looked at him. She thought he looked sad and lonely. Perhaps he was homesick. She moved close, put her arm about him and rested her soft, warm cheek against the hard, cold, hairy one. "Poor old fellow!" she whispered, sympathetically and drowsily. It was so comfortable there in the cool twilight. The roses were so fragrant.

Was the jaguar's face getting warmer? Was it a faint breath Margery heard? Did the hairy eyelid quiver against her cheek? She drew back in alarm. "Don't be afraid," whispered the jaguar. "I love little girls, especially good ones. Come close. I'll tell you a scheme I have in mind." His voice was soft and sedulous and full of pleading. The wild, murderous look had faded from his eyes. He looked so kind that Margery's fear of him vanished, and she snuggled contentedly against him. "How would you like to go with me to Africa," he continued, "where the crocodiles sing, where the lion roars, where the hippopotamus splashes and where great snakes glide, where monkeys chatter, where parrots shout, where hyenas howl? Will you go with me? I will take good care of you and bring you back. We can slip away through the fog tonight. No one will hear. No one will see. No one will know." "Wonderful! Wonderful! But isn't it awful far?" asked Margery, dubiously. "Only about fourteen thousand miles there and back. And a nice little trip."

"Fourteen thousand miles! O-o-oh my! We wouldn't get back in a million years," said Margery. "That is an awful distance."

"If you'll go I'll get you home by six in the morning," said the jaguar, reassuringly.

"But how shall we travel?" Margery had heard of flying machines. She wondered if the jaguar had one hidden away among the mountain crags.

"Never you mind, dear. That's to be a surprise. Just as soon as your folks think you are asleep, you slip out here and I will be waiting. You best run away now. See, here comes your mamma up the path." Margery started to speak. "Shh," whispered the jaguar, in fright. "If anyone suspects, we are lost."

Margery looked into his face. He was changing. His eyes lost their life and kindness and became wild and glassy. His great red mouth and dagger-like teeth looked more vicious than ever. Margery knew he was disguising himself for safety, and she was not afraid. She had made up her mind to accept the jaguar's invitation. She trusted him absolutely and felt sure that their trip that night would be splendid. She left him and went into the house.

Several hours later she put on her little cloak and red tam-o-shanter and slipped out into the garden. Sure enough, there was the jaguar, ready and waiting. Beside him stood a funny old witch with hooked nose and twinkling eyes. Margery felt afraid of her and in another instant would have hidden behind a rose bush, but the jaguar spied her, and in a merry voice cried: "Oh, here you are. I was afraid you had forgotten. Margery," pointing to the witch, "this is my friend, Mother Miracle." The old woman made a profound curtsy, but Margery was so very much embarrassed and frightened he scarce acknowledged the introduction. "Well, mother, I guess we are ready now," Margery wondered if this dreadful old woman was going with them. "That would be just awful." She shivered at the prospect.

To Margery's amazement the witch began rubbing the jaguar's sides. As she did so, strange wings sprouted and grew rapidly. In two or three minutes they had reached a length of six feet and a width of three. The jaguar turned his head to view the result. "There, I guess that will do," he said, appreciatively. "You've done a fine job. When I come back I'll bring you a magic green snake."

The old witch clasped her bony hands in ecstasy and said: "Oh, thank you, sir." From the bosom of her ragged gown she pulled a package. From its contents she selected a huge black pill which she handed to the jaguar. "Here, swallow this. It will keep the snake from biting you." Her voice was half screech, half growl, and Margery was glad when she turned and disappeared among the trees, for she was the most hideous creature she had ever seen.

"All aboard, now," shouted the jaguar, jovially. "You jump on my back and catch tight hold of my ears. There, that's right," as Margery did as she was bidden. "Now we're off." With a flap of the wings that made the trees sway as if in a tempest, the jaguar and Margery soared up and away into the starlit sky. Margery almost tumbled off, so swift was the motion.

"Hold on! Hold on, tight," the jaguar shouted, above the roar of his wings.

"Yes, I'm trying to," she shrieked in reply. She peeked over the jaguar's shoulder into the depths. She saw a mass of glimmering lights that huddled together like ears of corn in a cornfield. "What's that town below?" she asked.

"That's New York City," he roared. "You mustn't ask questions now. I can't talk. I'm too busy." Margery felt just a little hurt at his apparent indifference. But as she looked at the great flapping wings she realized he must be exerting himself immensely.

They were now speeding above the Atlantic Ocean. Margery hoped he wouldn't get tired out before he reached the other shore. It would be awful to be dropped into the waves and be gulped down by a whale, just as Jonah was. Suddenly the jaguar groaned and his wings stopped. Margery was terror-stricken. They were tumbling. In another moment they would be in the water. Just as Margery's feet touched the white foam, and just as a shark stuck his head above deck to see what was going on, the jaguar's wings began to flap in the old vigorous fashion and they soared into the heights, while the shark, with an angry swish of the tail and a look of disappointment, dived under a wave.

At last, after various thrilling adventures, Africa was sighted in the distance. With a mighty roar of happiness and a tremendous flapping of wings the jaguar swooped down into the jungle. "Hurrah! Hurrah! this seems like home," he said, as he viewed his surroundings. He glanced backward at Margery, who was still clinging to his ears. "Well, little one, isn't this great?"

"Oh, it's awful great," she sighed, in an ecstasy. "But we must hustle or I won't get you home in time for breakfast. We will take a little tramp through the jungle. No," as Margery attempted to get down, "you stay where you are. I'll carry you." The jaguar then folded his wings, and, huge cat that he was, glided swiftly but softly through the woody tangle of trees and brush and tall grass and twisted vines. Although it was night in America, it was day in Africa. The distance between the two was so great that the sun couldn't attend to them both at once.

The trees were full of monkeys. And how they did chatter. They swung from the branches by their tails in order to examine more closely the strange, winged jaguar and the golden-haired child. One old monkey with a baby clinging to her back made a terrible outcry as the jaguar sped through the tall grass at the base of her tree. Everywhere among the green branches were wonderful birds with brilliant coats of red, green, yellow and purple. As they flew about they were like blazing fagots that had been rolled in a mixture of sunbeams and rainbows.

As Margery was craning her neck to see one of these marvelous birds, a horrible thing happened. Down from

a limb, like a huge rope being tossed, tumbled the head and part of the body of a huge boa constrictor. It held to the limb with its tail, and swung its ugly face against Margery's. Its mouth was wide open and the sharp teeth showed white and fierce and hungry. Margery shrieked in terror. The jaguar turned to see what the excitement was about. The snake glared at him fiercely, as if to say, "I've got you now." But just as he was going to take a big bite out of Margery the jaguar sprang out of reach, leaving the snake angry and chagrined.

"O-o-o-oh, wasn't th-a-t awful!" stammered Margery, who was shaking with fright, so she could scarcely keep her hold on the jaguar's ears.

"Oh, you'd get used to those things if you stayed here long," replied the jaguar.

In their travels the jaguar and Margery passed a queer village, where black people lived in straw houses. Along the bank of a river they found crocodiles basking in the sun, and the great black hippos splashing mud. "Well, I guess we had better start for home," said the jaguar, dolefully, after they had traveled a considerable distance.

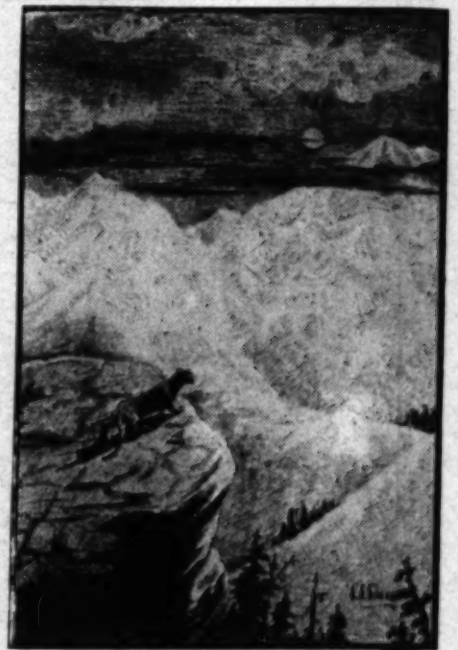
"But you promised to get a green snake for Mother Miracle," said Margery.

"By Jove! I nearly forgot."

"Where will you get it?"

"Up the river a little way. It will be a dangerous undertaking, but I guess we'll manage it all right. The magic snake lives in a cave, the entrance of which is guarded by a great winged lion, known as 'Awful, the Jungle Demon.' If we find the lion asleep all will go well, but if he is awake, then—" and the jaguar groaned.

But luck was with them. The lion was soundly sleeping on a bed of tules. With greatest caution the jaguar glided to the cave, reached through the opening and



GUARDED BY THE LION "AWFUL."

dragged forth the green snake. Before it had time to warn the lion, or even wriggle, the jaguar gripped it between his teeth, spread his wings and flew into the air with a swiftness born of desperation.

Before they had proceeded far they heard a terrible commotion in the air behind them. They glanced backward, and to their horror discovered that Awful, the wicked lion, was in pursuit. The jaguar increased his speed, but it was of no use. The hideous, roaring lion caught up with them and raised his huge paw for a murderous blow. Margery expected to be crushed the next minute. The lion attempted to strike the jaguar in the head, but his paw slipped and brushed against the snake. Quick as a flash the reptile sunk its poison-laden fangs deep into the lion's foot. Immediately the beast became limp and dead, and dropped with a crash to the jagged rocks below.

The jaguar and Margery and the green snake continued their flight, and just before daybreak arrived in Margery's garden. The old witch was waiting. She went into raptures over the green snake. The jaguar, as if by magic, resumed his stuffed personality, and Margery slipped into the house and took a little nap before breakfast.

HELEN LUKENS JONES.

### A GEOGRAPHICAL GOAT.

Recently a little girl who lives in the south end of the city, went to school with a look of trouble on her face and tears in her eyes. She was a pretty little thing and the tears looked ill upon her dimpled cheeks. She walked into the presence of the teacher with a downcast look, but said nothing.

"Where is your geography, Lena?" asked the teacher.

"The goat ate it, please ma'am," was the startling answer. "I whipped him for it, but he tore it all up." "Ate it up? Why, how in the world did that happen?"

"I don't know, ma'am. When I got to where Billy was he had eaten half of it and was swallowing the Mississippi River and a part of the Great Lakes. I saved some of it."—[Galveston Tribune.

### DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

little establishment on an... For vests he paid 49 cents... us to have in his stock the... w many pants, coats and... figures given? Five one... Los Angeles Juvenile Times.



### S IN PRIZES.

on a wheel, are starting... to Santa Barbara. One... one of the twenty-two... Santa Barbara?... their routes by a sequence... believe the young people... for best answers sent to P...

purpose they are rolled about... fluid.

### THE MUSSEL TRAVELS.

and forms of locomotion practiced... the deep, the most preposterous... Squids will startle you by... hustle off sideways at a lively... the dull brain of "some kind of... over the transportation problem... when time was no object, the... and cumbersome a method... high water mark. Notice the... the clam. They do the... out a spray of gelatinous... wants to go and this hard... He lets go the old ones and... on can trace his progress... of old threads which he... It has never been figured... a mile in less than a year... back the mussel in the... try life.



By a Special Contributor.

There was once a little girl who had—not "a little curl right in the middle of her forehead," but a great, big puckery frown. It distressed her mother very much, for she was afraid little Polly—that was her name—would grow up into a cross, disagreeable old woman. It disturbed Polly's godmother, too; but she was a fairy godmother, and knew exactly what to do to cure the little girl's pouty ways.

Polly's favorite expressions were "I won't," and "I can't," and "I shan't," and she said them so often that her mother exclaimed one day in sheer despair, "Polly, if you keep on you'll turn into a parrot—a regular Polly, by name and nature! Then I shall have to put you into a wire cage and feed you on crackers!"

"I hate crackers!" Polly pouted, and just as she said the words, her godmother, who was in the room, took her wand from her reticule and waved it three times. Presto, change! there was no little girl named Polly Perkins in the village of Riverside; but out in the deep, shadowy forest, there was a green and gold parrot who could say just four things: "I will," "I can," "I shall," and "Polly wants a cracker!" Fairy godmothers are really very wonderful beings, aren't they? Every little boy or girl ought to have one, I think.

There were a great many other green and gold parrots

until her hunger was completely gone. Sighing with satisfaction, she began to preen her feathers, just like any other parrot. Then she closed her round eyes and went to sleep.

She woke with a start, though she had heard nothing but a faint rustle among the ferns. But Polly was a bird of the wildwood now, and her senses were very acute. She peered down through the sun-flecked leaves and saw a doe and a fawn cautiously approaching. Their great, dark eyes, were fixed on Polly, but when they saw that they were observed they turned like the wind and started to run away.

"I will, I will, I will!" shrieked Polly, though she hadn't the faintest idea why she said these words. "How absurd I am!" she thought. "They must think I'm crazy."

But they did not evidently, for they turned instantly, and came eagerly back, stepping daintily among the ferns, so as not to crush them.

"Listen, dear mamma," whispered the fawn. "She says 'I will.'"

"Yes, my little deer," answered the doe. "I hear her; and her voice, though harsh, is sweeter than music to my ears, for it means liberation from this cruel enchantment that the wicked witch put upon you and me two hundred years ago. This parrot, according to the decree, says three things, 'I will, I can, I shall,' and she follows the expressions with instant action."

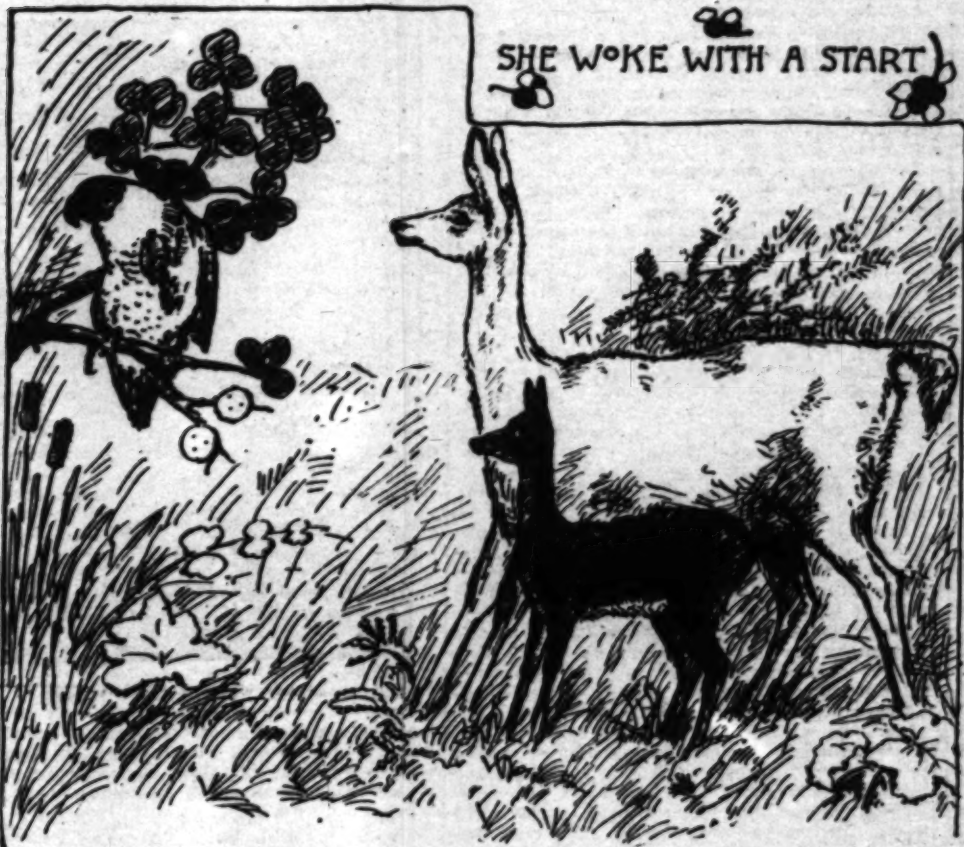
"Mamma," cried the fawn joyously, "we're in luck."

"We are, indeed, my deer," said the doe. "Pretty, pretty Polly," she went on, raising her graceful head, "can you lead us in safety from this enchanted forest?"

"I can, I can, I can!" answered Polly shrilly. "This is getting interesting," she thought. "What next, I wonder?"

"Fly slowly, then," said the doe, who had quite a dictatorial manner for a deer. "We'll follow, but you

SHE WOKE WITH A START



among the trees, but they couldn't utter a word at all. They only gathered around our Polly, and shrieked loudly at her. They made such a racket that Polly tried to put her hands up to her ears to shut it out. But she found, to her dismay, that she hadn't any hands, and that the gorgeous feathers on her wings were but a poor protection against sound.

At last she remembered that wings were made to fly with, and away she whirled, followed by a chorus of derisive shrieks. She flew both fast and far, until she finally sank down exhausted in the green and odoriferous branches of a flowering tree.

"Polly wants a cracker," sighed Polly, for she was very hungry. Her sigh was a dismal croak, so shrill that it almost startled her from her perch.

"What a dreadful voice I've got!" she thought. "Oh, dear! I don't like being a parrot one bit, but I s'pose I shall have to make the best of it—and anyhow, I'm not in a cage, that's one comfort!"

She found this particular part of the forest very quiet and very beautiful. There were delicate ferns at the foot of the blossomy tree, and above her she caught glimpses of a blue sky and floating white clouds. A brook wandered idly by, crystal clear, and with pebbles at its bottom that shone and glittered like priceless jewels—red and green and blue and yellow.

"What a pretty place!" thought Polly, for she could think like a little girl, even though she was compelled to talk like a parrot.

Suddenly, to her intense delight, she discovered that the yellowish blossoms of the tree looked exactly like little round crackers, and that they actually were crackers! She lifted her hand—I mean her claw—and picked one. She nibbled at it cautiously, and found it so good that she soon had it all eaten up. She picked a great many more than, you may be sure,

must remember that the brambles may be thick in places, and that our limbs are tender."

"I shall, I shall, I shall!" shrieked Polly, quite excited with the mystery of it all.

She spread her wings and flew forward, followed by the two deer, though not one of the trio had any idea of where they were going. But Polly had said "I can," and therefore the doe knew she could. "I can" are two very powerful words, boys and girls, if you will stop to think them over.

After a long time they came to the very edge of the forest, and the tired little fawn bleated with satisfaction. Even Polly and the doe felt tired, and were glad to rest.

They all rested for quite fifteen minutes. "Now," said the doe, "if you will pick up that hickory nut lying there, and crack it with your powerful beak, its contents may prove of interest to you and me this little deer."

"I will, I will, I will!" cried Polly, with growing wonder and excitement. And the doe knew that when Polly said—"I will," she really and truly would.

Oh, but this was a hard nut to crack! Poor Polly was afraid her beak might fly into splinters any minute, but she kept on trying, and at last the nut went crack! and lay in two pieces on the ground at her feet.

There was a little round cracker inside it, and that was the only kernel it had. "Polly wants a cracker!" crooned Polly wistfully, for she was hungry again.

"Eat it, eat it, do!" said the doe hurriedly. "Don't let it get lost, for pity's sake!"

Polly tried to say "Why?" but of course she couldn't. She only said, "I will, I will, I will!" and then she did. She did not eat it very fast because as there was only one cracker she wanted it to last as long as possible. She nibbled at it very daintily—for a parrot.

Then something very wonderful happened. The ugly claw that held the cracker slowly back to Polly Perkins's favorite finger.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed Polly, and her voice was the same voice she had had before she turned into a parrot.

She looked down to find out what was holding her feet, but she couldn't find them. Instead, she really holding the cracker with one of them.

"Oh my!" said Polly again. "How very funny! And then the last crumb of the cracker was gone! But Polly Parrot—what had become of the one but the fairy godmother knows, in this enchanted forest."

The new Polly Perkins was very good-natured, smiling, a great contrast to the old one, and she thought that came to her was that she had been very much. They were certainly interesting to eat.

Polly was so highly interested in her new life that full minute she forgot all about the doe and the fawn. She turned round and found them both gone, and a beautiful Queen and a child princess stood smiling happily.

"My dear—" began the Queen.

"But I'm not a deer!" laughed Polly.

"D-e-a-r," the Queen exclaimed. "We want you are dearer. Ha, ha! But seriously, we want you and I wish to thank you for freeing us from this enchantment. To show our appreciation, I have decided to make you a princess—the Princess Perkinski of Riverside. How does that sound?"

"I'd rather be my own mama's little girl," laughed Polly, a trifle ungratefully. "I'm contented. Besides, Perkinski sounds like a headache."

The Queen looked rather disappointed, but hastened to add, "But if you'll let me play with my little princess child once in a while, I shall be satisfied."

"You are such a good little girl," said the Queen, a moment's reflection, "that your request is granted with pleasure."

Polly made up her mind, then and there, to always remember to be a good little girl. And to say that she kept her resolution to the motto must be no blame oblige if one is allowed to play with princesses, you know.

Then they strolled home together to Polly's where they all took tea in Polly's mother's house. There were toasted crackers with the tea, and they enjoyed them!

ANTONY R. BROWN



THE BOY FISHERMAN

"I guess it's time I bought this youngster to fish with besides a bean pole, a chalk line, and bent pin hook," said an Elmwood citizen this morning as he patted C. C. Cadwell, 5 years of age, in a manner to suggest strong pride.

"Say, this boy began to fish before he had his trousers," declared the parent. "He caught me in our streams from pollywogs to snapping turtles, and his last achievement in the turtle line was seventeen pounds, and here's the outfit he has with."

Then the delighted parent of the smiling youngster played the bean pole, the chalk line, the bent pin hook, and a photograph of the big turtle.

"That turtle had twenty-seven eggs in it," said the man. "We've placed them in the sun to hatch, and maybe we'll go into the turtle raising business. I heard tell that green turtle soup is about as hot as hotpotch things on the hotel bill of fare."

As the pair took the car for Elmwood, the youngster seemed about as happy as the boy.—[Hartford Record]

#### AS THE JUDGE VIEWED IT.

A traveler stopped at the gate of a fine country estate, and said to a grave-looking person sitting on the porch:

"Sir, will you be good enough to tell me if this is the road to Cowburg?"

"It is," was the reply.

"And may I inquire the distance?"

"Ten miles."

The traveler thanked him and passed on. Ten hours later he returned and the grave-looking person was still there, smoking.

"Sir," said the traveler, "you must be a very old man, for it is impossible to swim, and which has no ford, ferry nor bridge. Why did you not tell me so?"

"The matter was not before me," replied the person. "As to your ability to cross a river of that kind, I am entirely willing to hear argument."

The grave-looking man was a Jew.—[Pittsburgh Record]

## True Tales from History

### THE STORY OF LITTLE DIMITRY SON OF IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

By a Special Contributor.

ONG ago in the great country of Russia, there was a cruel Czar, or emperor, who did not love his people, but was so violent, bloody-minded and so cruel, that he is known to this day as Ivan the Terrible. This wicked man was a little baby when he was born, and his mother, who was a beautiful and sweet as other babes, but his child was neglected, in spite of the fact that he was a great realm. Bad men were in control of the country, and the old saying "unhappy is the land that is ruled by a child" was proven sadly true. The Czar's mother was a beautiful woman, and she was loved by the people in the palace, while the poor child, who was neglected, suffered from the cold in the long and dark winter, and was never shown any respect or love, when his nobles and officers were most anxious to please him.

The Czar's mother was loved by the people, and his father, who was a cruel man, was hated by the people. The Czar's mother was a beautiful woman, and she was loved by the people in the palace, while the poor child, who was neglected, suffered from the cold in the long and dark winter, and was never shown any respect or love, when his nobles and officers were most anxious to please him.

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Boris, once his servant, came to the throne, and ruled the Russian people, doing some things wisely and many things unwisely, but all things with a strong hand. In the quiet of the monastery the little Dimitry grew tall and strong and beautiful. The secret of his birth had been well kept, and none suspected that he was alive, least of all the Czar Boris. Finally there was a succession of bad harvests. The sun beat down upon the fields for weeks and months and no rain fell to make the crops grow. Boris was in evil repute with neighboring kingdoms, who would not help him against the Turks, who wasted his towns and villages by fire and sword on the south, while the drought parched the fields. His people began to murmur against him, and in the midst of their discontent a wonderful story spread from lip to lip, was told by the peasant fireside, in the market place, and wherever two people came together in city and country.

This story was that the little Dimitry was indeed alive, and moreover that he had become a man, such a man as was Rurik, the first Czar of the Russians, and that the good monks had sent him quietly over the border into Poland, and there he had found favor in the eyes of the Polish king. The terrible tale of the child's murder was well known, and now the deed was attributed to Boris, whose misfortunes were said to be a judgment of God for his sins.

Dimitry had made his way to the palace of the Polish king, had shown him not only the diamond cross, and his father's signet, but certain marks upon his person known to have been upon the body of the little Dimitry and recognized by those who had known him in his infancy. The Polish king believed his story, gave him a noble and beautiful woman for his wife, loaded him with honor and love and fitted him out with an army that he might go back and claim the seat that had been the throne of his father and brother.

You may well believe that there was consternation among the friends of Boris when this news was heard, but Boris was not the man to run away in the face of danger, or to give up, without a struggle, the place he had won for himself by years of sinning and scheming. He compelled Dimitry's mother to swear that it was her son who had been slain in the garden, he visited the monastery where Dimitry had lived so many years and the monks, threatened with loss of property and perhaps life, swore that the pretended Dimitry was one Gregory, the son of a Russian nobleman who ran away from the monastery because he did not like the life. Boris proved to his own satisfaction and that of some of his people that Dimitry was a pretender.

He did more, he made the head of the Russian church pronounce a dreadful curse against any Russian who should aid Dimitry and collected an army with which to crush him.

On the river Don there dwelt a brave and hardy race of men, who were then, as they are today, the strong reliance of the Czar in times of trouble. These were the "Cossacks of the Don." They believed in Dimitry, swore to devote their entire services to him, and furnished their own arms, horses and equipment, as they do today when the Czar needs them. They met him on the border, doubling his army and cheering him with their fidelity.

Everywhere the dissatisfied people welcomed Dimitry as their deliverer. They knelt at his feet, weeping glad tears, they shouted and sang as he approached, and in every village the bells were rung and banners flung out, as though he were a conqueror returning from the wars.

The people were so excited that they saw "signs and wonders" in the most common things. Shooting stars were said to be unusually numerous, all presaging the fall of Boris, and Dimitry was said to bear a charmed life against poison and the dagger. Boris himself became frightened, at length, and he began to kill and torture the people who had known Dimitry as a child to make them tell whether the pretender was really he. If they said he was the prince, they were at once killed; if they said he was not they were tortured to death to make them confess the opposite.

The armies of the Czar met those of Dimitry and fought some bloody battles, but whether the young prince lost or won, the people's hearts turned more and more toward him, and, at last, on April 13, 1605, Boris killed himself by poison, and Dimitry was made "Czar Dimitry Ivanovitch," three months later.

On the day of his coronation his mother, whom he had not seen since he parted from her many years before in the little country village, was carried in a litter to Moscow, her son greeting her far out on the road with a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen all in their most gorgeous attire. When her litter stopped, Dimitry sprang from his horse and with tears running down his handsome face kissed and embraced his dear mother who had suffered bereavement, torture, imprisonment and long years of loneliness for his sake. It was she who sat at his right hand when he ascended the throne of Rurik, and it was she and his fair young wife who were the most highly prized of all his treasures.

I wish I might tell you all the story of Dimitry, but the rest of it is sad and bloody. Indeed the throne of Rurik has seldom been the seat of the happy or the good. It rests upon an ignorant, oppressed and miserable people, but a people who have within them the capacity for goodness, greatness and liberty, and to learn of them, and of what afterward befell "the little Dimitry," you must read their strange and sad history.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

## WHAT THE COON'S EYES SAID.

We give below in negro dialect an extract from Mrs. Sutherland's drama entitled "Po' White Trash." It represents a negro in the act of killing a coon. He has brought the poor beast to bay and now has him at his

mercy. Just before firing the fatal shot he catches the coon's eye and is stopped momentarily by the pathetic appeal which he reads there. The negro is giving account to the doctor, and we will let him tell it in his own way:

"An' then, Doctor, I saw that coon's eyes—I saw that coon's eyes. Doctor, I—I never saw a coon's eyes befo'. I reckon—I reckon—there wouldn't be so much hurtin' done in this world ef jes' befo' yo' hurtin' yo' saw the thing's eyes! An' I looked at him—an' he looked at me—an' his eyes said, 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' Thar woun't no trees—no sky—no nothin'—jes' on'y that coon's eyes. 'It's on'y cowards kill what can't fight,' they says. 'It's on'y devils kill fo' fun,' they says. Everythin' thet hed ever been 'fraild—an' I've been 'fraild!—looked out o' that coon's eyes. Everythin' thet ever been hurt—and, God-a-mighty! I've been hurt! looked out o' that coon's eyes. 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' they sez. 'Be yo' goin' to kill me?' An' I flinged my gun's far's she'd flew, an' I sez, 'No, yo' mean, scared, hunted critter, yo.'"

## BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

If you have a gray haired mother  
In the old home far away,  
Sit you down and write the letter  
You put off from day to day.  
Don't wait until her weary steps  
Reach heaven's pearly gate,  
But show her that you think of her  
Before it is too late.  
If you have a tender message,  
Or a loving word to say,  
Don't wait till you forget it,  
But whisper it today.  
Who knows what bitter memories  
May haunt you if you wait?  
So make your loved ones happy  
Before it is too late.  
The tender word, unspoken,  
The letters never sent,  
The long-forgotten messages,  
The wealth of love unspent;  
For these some hearts are breaking,  
For these some loved ones wait;  
Show them that you care for them  
Before it is too late.

—[Unidentified]

## PYROTECHNOLOGY.

"They're off in a bunch," said the sporty Red Light, as he saw a little fellow light a pack of firecrackers at once.

"It's all up with us!" said the Sky Rockets, as they went whizzing into the air.

"Go chase yourself!" said the Pistol to the Nigger Chaser.

"Shoot the cap!" said a Piece of Punk to the Pistol.

"One good turn deserves another," chirped the pin-wheel.

"You carry a big wad with you," smilingly spoke the giant Firecracker to the old Musket.

"I can't kick," rejoined the broken Musket.

"I guess I'll powder and go off somewhere," crooned the vain little Firecracker.

"I don't care much for that Roman Candle; he's too sporty; he's got too many highballs in him," said another.

"That's what I call light work," remarked a Torpedo, commenting on a boy who was setting off the fireworks.

"He's no match for me," whistled the Piece of Punk, as he noticed the boy hopelessly searching through his pockets for a sulphur stick.

"You're full of hot air," slangily said someone to the Balloon.—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

## PARADES.

Makes no matter where we live,

It's the same old cheat

As it allus is—parades

Don't come down our street.

Never knowed 'em, Fourth-July

Or Election Day.

All we do is hear the drums,

'Bout a mile away.

Other chaps can see without

Makin' half a try.

Jest a-look at Billy's luck

When the Six' went by—

(Day they wouldn't lemme go

Cause 'twas rainin' hard)—

Watched the whole thing, sittin' on

The front stoop in his yard!

Jacky allus gets 'em, Joe's

Corner's where they meet.

Like to know, once, why parades

Don't never come our street.

—[Catherine Young Glen, in the Century.]

## EXTRA GOOD SOLDIERS.

Robert, a 4-year-old American citizen, recently went a-visiting in a big fort, where he was entertained nobly by officers and men. One day he was taken in state to see a drill on the parade ground, and just as he got there the line was standing immovably at "Attention!"

Robert's acquaintance with soldiers had been intimate, but not wide, having been gained entirely from the tin soldiers in the box which was presented to him for his birthday. Therefore he promptly noticed a great and surprising difference between the soldiers on the parade ground and those at 'ome, and he expressed it solemnly in a shrill voice that reached the ranks:

"Them's extra good soldiers, I guess!" remarked he. "They don't fall down at all, does they?"—[Boston Globe.]



## BOY FISHERMAN.

I bought this youngster some bean pole—a chalk line and an Elmwood citizen yesterday.

C. C. Cadwell, 9 years old, is a boy to suggest strong

to fish before he fairly get the parent. "He caught every

pollywogs to snapping the end in the turtle line and here's the outfit he

parent of the smiling boy the chalk line, the tiny

big turtle.

twenty-seven eggs in it," and

them in the sun to hatch out the turtle raising business.

turtle soup is about one of the hotel bill of fare."

he car for Elmwood the boy as the boy.—[Hartford

JUDGE VIEWED IT.

at the gate of a fine country grave-looking person smoking

and enough to tell me if this

ply.

the distance?"

him and passed on. and the grave-looking

er, "you must be aware on the Cowburg road is a

to swim, and which has

Why did you not tell me before me," replied the

cross a river of that kind

argument."

man was a ju'-a.—[Philad

## \$25 IN GOLD FREE

The illustrations forming the border of this advertisement partly picture one of the many BISHOP products. The missing parts required to complete the picture will appear in the Sunday Times Magazine on Sundays July 24, July 31 and August 7.

## TO WIN THE GOLD

Save this advertisement and those that will appear on the dates named, and before August 15th, cut out and arrange all of the pieces into the order in which you think they should be, showing a package of one of Bishop's products. With your solution of the rebus send a letter of from 40 to 60 words, telling why you use Bishop's products in preference to all others. Your letter and puzzle solution must be accompanied by a picture of the "Princess" cut from a package of BISHOP'S PRINCESS SODA CRACKERS.

The prizes will be as follows:

\$10 for the best solution, accompanied by the best letter, received before August 15.

\$5 for the second best, and \$1 for each of the next ten best.

A committee chosen from the staffs of the Los Angeles newspapers will make the awards.

Remember that Bishop & Company are the manufacturers of the largest line of food products made by any one firm in America.

Also remember that BISHOP'S PRINCESS SODA CRACKERS, Nut Brown or Snow White, are the most delicious soda crackers made in America; fresh from the oven every morning, packed to retain all their goodness; always crisp, dainty, appetizing. Sold in packages, 10c and 25c. Address all mail to Bishop & Company, Los Angeles.

## Puritas Distilled Water A Wise Economy—

When you consider the amount of illness caused by impure water—how full of danger and worry and care and expense a single glass of impure water can be—

And then remember how pure and reliable Puritas is—what care we take and thought we exercise in distilling and bottling and delivering Puritas, so that you may have pure water continuously in your home—

It seems worth while to pay the small price we charge for such pure water and accurate service. Month in, month out, Puritas pays for itself again and again.

5 gallons of Puritas, 40c cash.  
Coupon books good for 5 demijohns, \$1.90;  
10 demijohns, \$3.60; 20 demijohns, \$7.00.  
When credit is allowed the price of Puritas per demijohn is invariably 50c.

Los Angeles Ice & Cold Storage Company.  
Phone Exchange 6

## Rich Aromatic Delicious



It is not a whispered secret that to make the best coffee  
: : : must start by having a perfect blend. : : :

## Newmark's Hawaiian Blend

is coffee that is always uniform, of smooth, even flavor,  
: : : best coffee to use—always tastes the same. : : :

O-O-O

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NEWMARK BROS.,

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Ucater.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK TH

"CAPTAIN BA

OPHEUM—Modern Vaudev

EVERY NIGHT. WEEK COMMENCING MO

CASINO THEATER—SPRING ST.

"The Telephone C

GRAND OPERAHOUSE—NAT

"MICHAEL ST

ROADWAY THEATER—NAT

MUTES PARK—AFTERNOON AN

PHOENIX IND

Amusements and Enter

HAZARD'S PAVILION—Tues

Harry Foley vs. Da

JIM TREMBLE vs. TOM COSTE

FRANK FIELDS vs. P

R. ALEXANDER J. McIVOR-

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ISLAND VILLA—A Delightful Cluster of

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travels via Avalon 9:30 round trip from San Fed

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VE ALPINE TAVERN"—OF

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